HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,362—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
Largest Sale in the World.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
17th Dec	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th "	ARCADIA	6903	VICTORIA	6322
21st "	ORIENTAL	6294		
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	ARCADIA	6653	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6325
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th "	ARCADIA	6903	MONGOLIA	9503
18th "	ARABIA	7903		
25th "	PENINSULAR	6294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th "	ARCADIA	6903	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	6294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6903	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Gdonnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	23rd Mar. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	9th Jan, 1905.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 225

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 25 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 180.

Return Tickets to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 960.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single tickets granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	19th	Dec. 1904.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R. N.R.	5,124	4th	Jan., 1905.
ASIA	J W Shanklin	3,611	19th	" "
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	3,146	26th	" "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other Wednesday to Travellers free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on SATURDAY, the 17th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 19th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th December, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE MAHOMMERAH, KOWEIT AND BUSREH.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,000 tons, on or about 17th December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

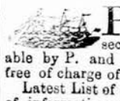
S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,800 tons, on or about 23rd December.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 16th December, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passenger on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet at Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowe Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR F.	Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR F.	Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
† GISELA	G. Dasianovich	4,253	27th Jan. 1905
* † CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	29th Mar, 1905

† Will call at Piræus. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class. Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 625. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th Dec. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by ownright Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses taken and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5. Rs. 5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market. Special per cwt, delivered free to Bombay and Oats. Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New supplied at Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, Straw, at the lowest rates consistent with goodness of every description. ESTIMATES given, and Contracts, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen with promptitude and DESPATCH nearly always. Most quality only supplied. Rates fixed by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR CAR TRIALS.

TO COMPETITORS.

ASSAM PETROL suitable for all types of MOTOR VEHICLES can be obtained at 14 Annas per Gallon F. O. R. Howrah, and all arrangements can be made by the undersigned for prompt despatch. Orders registered by, and full particulars obtainable from,

MACNEILL & CO.,
Agents, Assam Oil Co. Ltd.,
CALCUTTA

PICTORIAL
ARTISTIC POST CARDS
AND
BEAUTIFUL COLOURED PICTURE CARDS

Of Rural Life and Scenery in Central Provinces.

Both in Colours and Monochrome. With Christmas and New Year Greetings, printed in Gold Letters on each card. A series of eighteen cards without greetings, for Rs. 2 the set.

The post cards are without greetings.

"A FEW PICTURES OF CHHATTISGARH."

A little Booklet containing 50 Photos of NATIVE LIFE, with description, Rs. 1-4 per booklet.

Approved by H. E. LADY CURZON,
H. H. SIR ANDREW FRASER and others.

Just the thing to send Home to Friends for CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR.
BY Rev. J. J. LOHR.

APPLY TO
MISS E. LOHR,
BISRAMPUR DIST, RAIPUR, C. P.

N.B.—The little profit on the sale of the cards goes to the poor.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

A. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

THE ONE PLACE TO SPEND A PLEASANT EVENING.

A WELL-SERVED AND PREPARED DINNER ON THE BALCONY FACING THE HARBOUR AT A REASONABLE PRICE AND A QUIET GAME OF BILLIARDS AFTER.

WHAT IS NICER?

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER
BOMBAY.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

SMOKE BAHADUR CIGARS

THEY HAVE NO EQUALS!

McDOWELL & CO. LD.

MADRAS.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with, whether blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN CONSUMPTION.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILLE JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of Medicine. Special notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

EXHIBITION

THIS MONTH AND AFTER.

A JOURNEY TO BOMBAY,

SHOULD INCLUDE A VISIT TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT,
43 ESPLANADE ROAD.

DO NOT FORGET, RAILWAY RETURN TICKETS FOR XMAS HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS TRADE ON THE MOVE
STOCK UP TO CONCERT PITCH.

NOVELTIES IN JEWELLERY.
NOVELTIES IN CLOCKS & WATCHES.
NOVELTIES IN CASED SILVERWARE.
NOVELTIES HERE,
NOVELTIES THERE,
NOVELTIES EVERYWHERE.
AT

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" EXHIBITION COUPON.

FREE TICKET TO INDUSTRIAL 1904 EXHIBITION.

CUT THIS OUT.

NAME OF COUPON HOLDER.

Holders of thirty Coupons will receive a FREE ENTRANCE (one day) Ticket to Exhibition on application to Box No. 1483N., "Bombay Gazette," where Coupons may be sent superscribed "Exhibition" Names of those entitled to Tickets will be published every morning in the "Bombay Gazette."

Note Instructions carefully. Write your name legibly in space for SIGNATURE.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED.

'XMAS 1904. MONGINI BROTHERS

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

'XMAS CAKES.

			Rs. a.
'Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated, plain Icing	...		1 0 per lb.
Do.	do.	Chocolate Iced	1 4 "
Do.	do.	Almond Iced	1 8 "

'XMAS BOXES containing 'XMAS CAKE, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, CRACKERS, Etc., Etc., from Rs. 10.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST AND 'XMAS LIST POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

MONGINI BROTHERS
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND BAKERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BRILLIANT EXHIBITION OF NEW GOODS
FOR CHRISTMAS SEASON
AT MESSRS. HINODE & CO.
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

The following Article are fully worth sending Home as

'XMAS PRESENTS:—

JAPANESE CURIOS, TOYS, PICTURE FRAMES, TEA, COFFEE and TOILET SETS, FLOWER POTS, SATSUMA VASE AND PLATES, ENAMEL, BRONZE and PORCELAIN WARE, LACQUERED BOXES and TRAYS, PICTURE POST CARDS, SILK and COTTON KIMONOS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERY, SCREEN, IVORY PANNELS, Etc., Etc.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

NOT "ONE OF THE BEST"
BUT
"THE BEST"
WATSON'S DUNDEE
WHISKY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CHATRE'S INDIAN CIRCUS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Revisits Bombay after 3 years.

TO-NIGHT

Performance 9 P.M.

TRAM CARS in attendance after the Performance.

LOCATION, OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, DHOBI TALAO.

Full of Novelties from China, Japan, and America.

A GREAT AGGREGATION OF ARENIC MARVELS.

MISS AVDA'S,

BICYCLE FEAT ON WIRE,

The Quintessence of Animal Subjugation.

TRAINED LIONS, TIGERS, ELEPHANTS, DOGS, & RUSSIAN CAMEL,

Skilful and Daring NATIVE and FOREIGN ACROBATS.

BOX PLAN at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO. Fort, where seats can be booked till 5 p.m. All other seats at the Circus Camp.

ADMISSION AS USUAL.

N. B.—MATINEES ON SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 3-30 P.M.

When School-boys will be admitted HALF CHARGE.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 10th January, 1905, for the SUPPLY of BLANKETS and SOAP to Corps Stationed at different Stations and for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES to the Madras Arsenal, for the period of one year from 1st April 1905 to 31st March, 1906.

For further particulars, please see "Fort Saint George Gazette" Part II pages 1649 to 1652.

T. E. ROWAN, Lieut.-Col, R. A., Ordnance Officer in charge Madras Arsenal.

Fort Saint George, 15th December, 1904.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WANTED, an experienced European MASONRY INSPECTOR. None who have not had an English training and been engaged on heavy masonry works need apply. A colloquial knowledge of Hindustani is essential.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. Inst., C. E., Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, 9th Dec, 1904.

WE have much pleasure in informing our numerous Constituent that we have

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BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL Madras Grand Show of Indian Art Wares, High Class Silver Ware, Embroidery, &c., manufactured for this Exhibition, "St Louis Star" of the 22rd October and "Madras Mail" of 26th November, 1904, contain a full description of the Eleven Highest Awards granted by the Jury at the World's Fair for Silversmith and Goldsmith work, Carved Jain Temple, Furniture and Madras Embroidery, Grand prizes, Gold and Silver Medals for other Exhibits, etc.

FRAMJEE P. BHUMGARA AND COMPANY.

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BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

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TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on Thursday, the 22nd Instant, for the Purchase of Castor Cake (200 tons, more or less) that may be produced at the Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmati during the year 1905.

To enter forms giving particulars and conditions of contract can be had from the Undersigned on application and payment of 8 annas for each form.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the purchase of castor Cake."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

F. H. ADDIS, Ag. Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.

Parel Works, 13th December 1904.

NOW READY.

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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events,

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ENGINEERS who intend competing for Board of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with [illegible] on remitting £ 1-5-0 to above address:

1 Complete [illegible] Numerical Papers and Solutions,
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Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers,
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Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

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The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1893 and 1903 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1895 and 1903, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO TENDERS.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY of ACCUMULATOR C[illegible]

Particulars and Specification may be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 which will not be refunded, on application. Sealed Tenders marked "Accumulators" should be sent on or before the 5th January, 1905.

BAGANNA BALAJI, Electrical Engineer.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

WANTED, 6 MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University to hold appointments of Fellowships of the Grant Medical College, 2 Medical, 2 Surgical, 1 Obstetric and 1 Ophthalmic; pay Rs. 50, per mensem each. Their principal work will be to render assistance in teaching the Clinical Classes and to perform the Hospital work connected with these Classes, &c. They will be provided with quarters to reside in the Hospital Compound.

The appointments are open to the Graduates of not more than 3 years standing; preference will be given to those who have also graduated either in Arts or Science.

Applications for the above appointments will be received by the Undersigned not later than the 5th of January, 1905.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M. D. Lieut.-Colonel I.M.S., Principal Grant Medical College.

Bombay, 16th December 1904.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, current, the UP and DOWN MAIL TRAINS will STOP at CHARNI ROAD STATION.

C. CROMMELIN, General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 16th December, 1904.

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders for the PURCHASE of EMPTY CASES, for one year during 1905-06, will be received at Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 p.m. of 6th February, 1905.

For particulars see Bombay—"Government Gazette" of 1st December, 1904, or Apply to the Undersigned.

G. H. HEWETT, Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF THE I. N. CONGRESS 1904.

EXHIBITORS OVER ONE THOUSAND.

ARTICLES EXHIBITED OVER 50,000.

WILL REMAIN OPEN IN DECEMBER and JANUARY.

The Exhibition will remain from 3 P.M., to 11 P. M.

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Only a limited number of these Coupon Books will be issued and the Committee reserve to themselves the right of issuing any further Coupon-Books, only those applying early can secure them.

Ordinary Tickets, Rs. 2 per ticket, for Admission on the day of the Opening Ceremony. Re. 1 per ticket for Admission on succeeding days.

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Coupon-Books will be sold at the Exhibition Office from Sunday the 27th instant between 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

The Exhibition authorities retain to themselves the right of reserving the Exhibition for Ladies and Children only on certain hours on days which will be notified in the Public Journals, when no male visitors will be admitted to the Exhibition.

The conditions on which the Coupon-Books are issued will be found on the Coupon-Books.

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Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 17th December, 1904.

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If you suffer from any disease due to impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 0 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVER

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street, Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen heaps of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .

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and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued at Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 22 years and given great satisfaction and I recommend it to any one. It works [illegible] and very easy [illegible]. Would [illegible] Rustom.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

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GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and less at 5 ans. per lb.

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TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

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4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

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5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA

THE

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20	21 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 13	38 0

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EDOS,

THE TASTELESS PURGING POWDER

FOR HORSES, CATTLE & DOGS.

In three strengths, namely, 5, 6 and 7, respectively, equivalent to a 5, 6, or 7 dram ball of Aloes.

THE EDOS PURGING POWDER has been introduced to obviate the difficulty and unpleasantness of administering Physic Balls, and is rapidly obtaining favour with Horse-Owners, proving itself a thoroughly effective and convenient physic.

PER PACKET 9 Ans.

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FOR
CHRISTMAS
FULLY SUPPLIED
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HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE,
LARD, DRIPPING, TINNED MEATS,
FRUITS IN SYPUP, JAMS,
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HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS
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Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	pines)	New York

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... ,, 16,50,000
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2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
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at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.
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For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
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,, 6 Months	4 ,,
,, 3 ,, ,, ...	3½ ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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J. C. SPEIRS,
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Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ,, 9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... ,, 500,000

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DO YOU SUFFER IN THIS WAY

THE back always aching: work impossible; no rest at night; afraid to bend; standing erect causes a sharp, stabbing pain that almost takes away your breath, and leaves you weak, nervous, and despairing; is this your story?

But you can be cured by the great Kidney Medicine, DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

Urinary disorders, puffy eyes, swollen ankles, dizziness, sallow and pimply complexion, irregular heart—all these and many other troubles are caused by kidney poisons in the body, and they are the thin end of the wedge of Bright's disease, dropsy, etc.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills help the Kidneys to take out all the kidney poisons; they strengthen the kidneys, and that is why cures are lasting.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which may be obtained from all Chemists, have been in use for 72 years; and we are so confident that this kidney medicine will help you as it has helped others, that we will gladly send you a Sample Box Free by Post, if you will kindly mention this paper. Please address your letter to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street London, W., England.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 16.

Friday.—Pressure has risen slightly to briskly in Sind, Punjab, North East and Central India. Light local precipitation has occurred in the West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, but the largest amount reported is only a quarter of an inch at Mutree. The depression in the North of the Central Provinces has not moved eastwards, and is apparently filling up in the same position. It has given a quarter of an inch of rain at Sutna. Skies are cloudy in the Central parts of India, but though light local showers are possible no rain of importance is probable during the next 24 hours. Skies are clear in Upper India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 15TH DECEMBER.

(Received too late for insertion in yesterday's Reports.)

Hissar.—Showery. Raining slightly. Rain general Northern district. Crop prospects generally good. Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Morning cold and dewy. Considerable improvement in crops per-ceptible. Rabi sowings progressing favourable. Food-grains doing well.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhoolea.—Morning cold and dewy. Cotton picking partially begun.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 16TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased almost everywhere, the rise having been brisk in the United Provinces and at Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad. The barometer varies little slightly from normal in several places.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Negapatam and Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—maximum 5° to 9° in defect at Surat, Malegaon, Delsi, Sirsa and Ajmere and 5° to 8° in excess at Raipur, and Hoshangabad and Jabbulpore; minimum from 5° to 15° in excess in Berar, the Central and United Provinces Central India, Rajputana and at Deesa, Deesa, Malegaon, Poona and Bijapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Cochin and the lowest 39° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Colombo, Negapatam Coimbatore, Cochin, Akola, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Kanawa Ajmere, Jaipur, Allahabad and Delhi.

Rain in very light showers fell at Malegaon, Surat and Khandwa.

Weather.—A small area of abnormally low pressure exists at and about Deesa, Ahmedabad, Malegaon and Khandwa but it is not affecting weather. Hence weather is generally fine and clear in almost all districts.

N. LESLIE
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 15th December 1904.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	Inches 29 917
Temperature of the air	degrees 78·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·7
Dew Point	55·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·655
Amount of cloudy sky (Whole sky clouded - 10) ...	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 84·1
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·3
General Directions of Wind	N.E. to N.N.W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ... miles	313

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS
Director Government Observatory

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 17.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYABJI
For Judgment on Motion.

845-04—Kanga and F—Maganlal Vahukandas vs The Bombay Co Ltd—Crawford B and Co

105-01—Hiralal D Vajerani Sakheram Dewan vs P Jamnadas —M BChothia

Contested Chambers.
Suits for hearing and final disposal,
Commercial Cause

718-01—Captain and V—Chapsey Furbat and another vs Gil and Co—Wadia and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes

479-04—Sorabji and J—Vincent A S Pereira vs Jecquim V Fernandes and others—Daphtary and F—Not to be called

123-01—Ishashunker K and G—Chunilal Nagindas vs Gordhundas Radhakisson sad another—Ardeser H D and Co—Is K and G and S G and W

484-04—Mahabhai J and M—Kursondas Vusonji and another vs Vullabhdas Premjee and another—Mulla and M—Hiralal and D

350-01—Captain and V—Zynabhi widow vs Goolam Nabi Oomerali and others—F P Pavri

242-04—Mulla and M—Anandibai widow vs Danji Ladha and another—Thakurdas and Co

349-04—Sorabji and J—Golam Hossein Issji vs Noorbhai Ismailjee—K J Bilimoria

520-04—Payne and Co—Mahomedally Abdul Hoosen vs Laiji Dewrej and another—Maganlal J and G

570-04—Edgelow G and W—Soondersdas Kursondas Vallabhdas vs Jethalal Premanandas and another—Daphtary and F

623-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Gopikabai widow vs Luximon Nanna Patel—Daphtary and F

601-04—K J Billimoria—Vitulsa Narrenjee vs Navibai alia Lilbai widow—Tyabjee and Co

688-01—Balkrishna V and K—Bai Lhari widow vs Kallanda Bhaidas—Nadirsha and F

876-04—Little and Co—Ranchordas Vithaldas and another vs Kessersal widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR,
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

505-04—Jehangir and S—Hamabai widow vs Ramchundra Vithal S—Khunderaw and S L—Part heard

For Consent Decree.

230-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Abdul Latif and another vs Abdul Khalik and another—Pestonji R and K

228-01—K and D Shroff—Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Shroff vs Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Sukha—Craigie L and G—Part heard.

267-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahman Shirazi vs Hajibibi widow and others—Captain and V

384-04—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolub Govindjee and others—Madhavjee V

117-04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai sudha Alias Moghibai—Madhevji V

103-04—Bicknell M and R—Dinshaw M Funtahkey and other vs Khatri Sale Mahomed Jaffer Rangari—Little and Co

465-04—Payne and Co—Vallee Mahomed Hoosein vs Vussonjee Velljee and Co—Madhavji V

20-01—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs Chimnaji Sadashiv and other—F P Pavri and Maganlal J and

136-03—M B Chothia—Vajibai widow vs—Soonabai widow—Payne and Co

74-04—Tyabji D and Co—Manockbai widow vs Bai Amrat widow—Edgelow G and W.

235-04—Pestonji R and K—Hirjibhoy Manockji Sethna vs Dataram Ramkrishna Koregaokar

618-04—Captain and V—Rahimbai vs Rahimabai widow—Nadirshaw and T

265-04—Dadabhoy and J—Tokersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matabhai J and M and Dikshit Brand S

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. MONEY REFUNDED if it fails to cure. 15 1d. all Chemists. PARIS MEDICINE CO., Toronto.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 1-16	= + 1-16
2½ do. Rentes ...	98 1-2	= — 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ...	105 1-4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ...	85 9-16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London ...	27 15-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence ...	27 1-2	= + 1-16
Spot in New York ...	60 5-8	= unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques ...	25·16	= + 1-2
Berlin ,, ...	20·39 1-2	= — 1-2
New York Demand ...	4·87 1-8	= + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England ...	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ...	2 7-8 per cent	= + 1-8
,, ,, ,, ...	2 7-8 per cent	= + 1-8
4 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1-8 per cent	= + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ...	3 3-8 per cent	= unchanged

INTEREST— Open Market Rate

Day to day loans ...	2 1-8 per cent	= + 1-8
7 day market loans ...	2 1-8 per cent	= + 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 200,000 for South Africa.

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

RAPESEED—
Brown 32 1-8 D-J. sellers easier

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 31 1-4, D-J, sellers steady

COTTON—
Cotton in New York, 8.5 5

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet, Manchester dull. Total sales 8,000. Spot 4·28 +1. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 2,000. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.-Jan. 4·16 —4	Jan.-Feb. 4·20 —4	Feb.-Mar. 4·24 —4
Mar.-April 4·23 —4	April.-May 4·30 —4	May-June. 4·36 —4
June-July 4·35 —4	July.-Aug. 4·37 —4	Aug.-Sept. 4·36 —4
Aug. Sept. 4·29 —7		

Receipts at U S Ports ...	57,000
Do. last year ...	46,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	34,000
Do do Continent ...	9,000
In New York—	
Spot ...	8·00 —15
Futures, month of December ...	7·55 —11
Do. do. March ...	7·73 —15
In New Orleans—	
Spot ...	7 1-16— 1-16
Futures, month of March ...	7·63 —15
Do. do. June ...	7·83 —15
Tone at close ...	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 15th December, 1904:—

Cotton ...	10,963 bales.
Wheat ...	31,758 cwts.
Linseed ...	7,223 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard ...	4,826 ,,
Gingelly seed ...	14,541 ,,
Poppy seed ...	192 ,,
Groundnuts ...	305 ,,
Castorseed ...	710 ,,
Rice ...	5,670 ,,
Myrabollams ...	1,712 ,,
Cottonseed ...	25,552 ,,
Mowrseed ...	2,577 ,,
Gram ...	2,020 ,,
Joowar ...	1,196 ,,
Maize ...	392 ,,

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16,

COTTON.

THE fluctuations in prices advised from the other side, during the past week, have been only on a moderate scale, and the lower level of rates touched after the publication of the Agricultural Bureau Report, are practically stationary. The Bull element, for the present, is quiescent, notwithstanding the news received at the end of last week that "owing to the assistance the bankers are rendering the growers to enable them to hold the crops, cotton is again rising. The market opened at Liverpool to-day 7 to 8 points up" and the following day a decline of 9 points was announced. The quantity brought into sight remains in the neighbourhood of half a million bales weekly, and the dull tone of the Manchester market reported daily is a good index of the present feeling in the manufacturing centres. A very large business has to be worked off at the high figures formerly ruling and we think it probable that we shall be well into the New Year before a fresh impetus will be given to the trade. Meanwhile we may look for slight fluctuations according to actual spot supply and demand in the different markets, as the fulfilment of the forward heavy engagements falls due.

The following are the daily closing quotations for spot middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, since our last mail report:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Dec. 9th ...	4·19	8·10
,, 10th ...	4·18	8·00
,, 12th ...	4·17	8·00
,, 13th ...	4·21	8·00
,, 14th ...	4·27	8·15
,, 15th ...	4·23	8·00

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January, and New York, December:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Dec. 9th ...	4·16	7·66
,, 10th ...	4·07	7·57
,, 12th ...	4·11	7·53
,, 13th ...	4·16	7·60
,, 14th ...	4.20	7·69
,, 15th ...	4·16	7·55

In our local market prices gave way early in the week, but later on they again stiffened up. It is reported that there is a somewhat over-bold position for December, particularly in Bengals, and as supplies in up-country markets were held back after the heavy fall early in the month, the arrivals in Bombay are not so large as was previously anticipated. However, the cotton is there, and when it does come forward, possibly buyers may be holding back. Some heavy pass-notes have been made for the Farther East during the week, about 56,500 bales, but there is only a moderate amount for export to Europe. Large sales were also made to the Mills for December delivery, and the cotton coming to hand is not going into stock at Colaba to any great extent. Since last mail report, moderate rain has fallen in the Punjab where it was badly wanted for the Rabi crop, and prospects have improved in these districts. Scattered showers have also fallen in the United Provinces and Rajputana, and there is a considerable increase in the dewfall in the Broach districts, which, if continued, will increase and improve the out, turn of that crop. In the Southern part of the Peninsula, however, the report states that it is bright, no sign of rain, and that rain is much needed generally for all crops. The condition is therefore unchanged from last week, in the Madras Presidency.

In the Sutta bazaar Good M. G. Broach 15/25 March delivery advanced to Rs. 218, but it is reported that sales of Middling Americans have been made by export houses to the local mills for forward delivery at Rs. 220 to 225, and dealers are hoping that prices may have touched their highest point. Broach delivery descriptions to export houses have descriptions to

enquiry from the mills has been chiefly for the lower counts.

To-day the market is much quieter following home advices. Buyers are withdrawing, and dealers are now more anxious to resell their former purchases.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts for the week ...	74,710
Receipts from 1st Oct to 15th Dec. ...	351,093
Shipments for week to Europe ...	13,845
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	500
Total ...	14,345
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 15th Dec.	
Europe ...	30,904
Japan ...	40,395
China ...	4,756
Coast Ports ...	1,209
Total ...	77,264
Afloat in Harbour for Europe ...	4,572
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	32,032

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— easier.
Estimated sales ... bales 8,000
Imports ... do. 17,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mch.
4·09 —7	4·13 —7	
Feb.-Mch. 4·17 —7	Mch-Apl. 4·21 —7	Apl.-May. 4·23 —7
May-June 4·26 —7	June-July 4·28 —7	July-Aug. 4·30 —7
	Aug. Sept. 4·29 —7	

COTTON.—The closing tone of the market is weak, especially for forward deliveries, and prices have declined from Rs. 3 to 5 since yesterday.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms) ...	179	169 ...	25 Dec.
Bengal (H.G.) (Ry. terms) ...	175	165 ...	25 Jan.
Comravatee description (M.G.)	195	189 ...	25 Dec.
Do do ...	191	185 ...	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	186 180	25 Dec.
Do. do. ...	...	182 176	25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	197	191 ...	25 Dec.
Karanja do. do. do.			
Akola do. do. do.	192	186 ...	25 Jan.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	197	191 ...	25 Dec.
Do, ...	194	188 ...	25 Jan.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	222	... 212	15/25 Mar.
Jalgaon (M. G.) ...	...	188 182	25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	184 178	25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.)	184	174 ...	25 Dec.
Do.	179	169 ...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab	178	168 ...	do do.
Nagpur and Kamptee ...	199	193 ...	25 Dec.
Do.	196	190 ...	25 Jan.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—A further decline in local rates caused more enquiry from buyers, and a considerable business has been passing in ready at a decline of one anna to one anna and a half under our last mail quotations. We close steady at Rs. 5-10 per cwt Bazaar terms.

RAPESEED.—Owing to quieter advices from the other side sellers were more inclined to make concessions, but not sufficiently to attract buyers. The business passing this week was exceedingly small. We close weak at Rs. 5-3 for Brown-Cawnpore Rs. 5-4 to Rs.5-3-6 for Brown-Delhi and Rs. 5-11 fo, Yellow-Cawnpore.

POPPYSEED has been in steady demand and prices have slightly advanced. We quote Rs. 5-10 per cwt Bazaar terms.

MOWRASEED is firm with a small business passing in ready at about Rs. 5 per cwt, Bazaar terms.

CASTORSEED.—Business has been steadily going on in ready, with prices practically unchanged at Rs. 25 per candy,

GINGELLYSEED.—There was a better enquiry for this article from exporters and arrivals being insufficient to meet the demand, while sellers for forward delivery are very scarce, prices have advanced about eight annas per candy. We quote:—

White bold grain	85 per cnt.	Rs.	36
do do	75 do	,,	35
Mixed	50 do	,,	34
Black Kutnee		,,	30
Yellow Hingunghat		D.	40

WHEAT.—The demand has fallen off, and though sellers have reduced their prices by fully one anna per cwt for Delhi descriptions, we have no export business to report as, buyers are holding off for the present. Quotations for new crop White Delhi are also easier owing to advices of rain up-country. We quote:

White Delhi ...	Rs 4-4-4 to 4-4
White Hattras ...	,, 4-3
New White Delhi April-May ...	,, 4-6-6

Week's Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay:—

Cotton ...	74,710 bales
Wheat ...	174,484 cwts
Linseed ...	05,898 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard ...	23,374 ,,
Gingelly seed ...	102,023 ,,
Poppy seed ...	1,231 ,,
Groundnuts ...	1,868 ,,
Castorseed ...	3,811 ,,
Rice ...	50,694 ,,
Myrabollams ...	11,807 ,,
Cottonseed ...	100,035 ,,
Mowrasseed ...	9,391 ,,
Gram ...	13,240 ,,
Joowar ...	20,384 ,,
Maize ...	3,047 ,,

FREIGHT.

This market has been quieter since our last mail report. As buyers were holding off at the high rates quoted last week sellers reduced quotations, and a moderate business is reported at 15s, 6d. p.p. for forward shipment. For December 17s. 6d. to 18s. was paid for measurement. Sellers' rates are now 16s. 6d., seeds and 17s. 6d. cotton December loading and 15s. 6d. to 15s. 9d. S.W.C. for next year.

Several fixtures are reported this week.

S.S. Maroa ...	15s. 9d., Jan. one fixed port,
S.S. Trevelyan ...	15s. nett Jan. 1 p.p.
S.S. Wagner ...	15s. 6d., Jan. 1 p.p.
S.S. Wensleydale ...	16s. 6d., Dec. 1 p.p.
S.S. Don of Airlie ...	15s. 6d., Jan. 1 p.p.
S.S. Falls of Keltie ...	15s. 6d., Jan. 1 p.p.
S.S. Vasilefs Georgius ...	15s. 5d., Jan. 1 p.p. or Trieste and Venice

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3 per cent,	
Bank of Bombay do 20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 6th July	4	do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 10th December as compared with that of the previous week,

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	1,03,121	Decrease
Other Deposits	23,80,302	Increase
Sundries	97,292	do
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	7,38,930	Increase
Other Authorized Securities ...	Unchanged	
Credits on Securities	4,11,723	Decrease
Loans, do.	13,73,053	do
Bills discounted & purchased...	17,07,533	Increase
Balance with other Banks ...	0,40,331	Decrease
Sundries	15,936	Increase
Cash	22,30,005	do

These figures show a falling off in the Trade Demand of about 25 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a decline of 12 lakhs, and that of the Bank of Madras a decline of 2 1/2 lakhs. Official rates remain unchanged in the three Presidency towns. The money market continues easy, and there is no material alteration in the position. The quotation for short fixed deposits is 3 1/2 per cent. per annum for 2 and 3 months.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 80·40 lakhs. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday of the eighty lakhs put up for tender, 57·10 lakhs was taken in bills at 1s. 4 1/16d., and the balance 22·90 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 3/32d., tenderers at these rates receiving 22 per cent. For next week the amount advertised for allotment is reduced to seventy lakhs. A small extra allotment of Rs. 40,000 in bills at 1s. 4 3/32d. is announced to-day.

The mail of the 2nd December brings £80,000 silver, and £40,000 gold, for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 49,90,000
Bombay ...	,, 27,00,000
Madras ...	,, 10,70,000
Total...	Rs. 87,60,000

The mail of the 9th December brings £230,000 silver, and £40,000 gold, for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 34,00,000
Bombay ...	,, 32,90,000
Madras ...	,, 5,70,000
Total...	Rs. 72,60,000

The mail of the 16th December brings £100,000 silver, and £50,000 gold, for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 29 50,000
Bombay ...	,, 18,30,000
Madras ...	,, 9,70,000
Total...	Rs. 57 50,000

This steamer also brings £40,000 silver, and £10,000 gold for Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market continues quiet but steady, and the volume of business reported is still on very small lines. In 3 months' sight D.-A. bills 1s. 4 9/32d. is the quoted rate for one month's delivery and 1s. 4 5/16d. from the middle of January to end of February, but during the week they have been placed at the former rate for equal amounts December-January and February. Three months' sight D.-A. francs are quoted 170 3/4 and marks 138 1/2 for near delivery only. In Bank paper the enquiry both for ready and forward delivery is very small. We quote for T.-T. 1s. 4 1/16d. December 1s. 4 3/32d. January-February 1s. 4 1/16d. March and 1s. 4 1/32d. April. There has been a very fair amount of business placed in Far Eastern exchange, at steady rates following the silver market.

Exchange—Tone Quiet but steady.

Bank T. T. ...	1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand ...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. ...	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do ...	1s. 4 13-32d.
French 3 days do ...	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do ...	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight ...	135 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do ...	193
Japan 30 do do ...	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Rupee paper market has been fluctuating somewhat during the week. We opened at 98'5 for cash, declined to 97'14 and close steadier at about 98·2. The quotation for 5th January settlement is 2 annas under that for cash. A moderate business was passing daily and at the close the tone is quiet, but steady. The prices of Local Corporation Bonds are unaltered and there is little enquiry from buyers at present:—

3 1-2 per cent. cash ...	Rs.	98 2
3 1-2 per cent 5th January ...	Rs.	98
3 per cent. ready ...	Rs.	86'3

	Repayable.	Rate
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1923	104 12
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	1930	105 0
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	1932	105 0
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	1934	105 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1934	104 12
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	1943	104 12
5 per cent ,, ,, ...	Tansa	115 117
5 per cent ,, ,, ...	Sanitary	115 110
4 per cent Bd. Imp. Trust ...	1959	103 12
4 per cent ,, ...	1964	103 12

BULLION.

The silver market has also been changeable since our last report. The rate was Rs. 70/8 ex-duty early in the week, for the approaching settlement. At the close the tone is firm at Rs. 71/2. Advices from London also quote a firm market. The daily offtake in Bombay is about 60 bars.

The gold market is firm,

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold ...	23 15 0
Australian Bar Gold ...	23 15 0
Bombay do. ...	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15 2 0
Do Dragons ...	15 0 0
Silver ex-duty Ready ...	71 4 0
Do. at settlement ...	71 2 0
Do 2nd do ...	71 0 0

PIECE GOODS.

There is very little demand for spot goods and sales have been very restricted since our last report, with scarcely any alteration in prices. There is no enquiry for forward business at anything like Manchester requirements.

LOCAL YARNS.

This market has ruled quiet during the week with prices about 1/16 to 3/32 lower. Re-sales of about 4,900 bales were reported and direct sales by mills about 5,000 bales. We quote

16's.	5, 10 1-2d. to 6'2
12's.	about 6'2
20's.	6'10 to 6'15

METALS.

The copper and yellow metal markets are dull and declining locally owing to reports of a panic in America, though there are no further advices from home, and the tone there is steady. The iron and steel markets are steady, in sympathy with home advices and enquiries are coming in for Bar iron and Basic Steel sheets &c. Galvanized sheets are quiet on account of large arrivals. Spelter is quiet but steady, pig-lead and quicksilver are unchanged.

COAL.

The following are the imports by sea into Bombay during November:—

Bengal ...	88,569
English ...	16,114
Japanese ...	1,139
Total Tons ...	105,762

Small sales are reported of Deshergur ready at Rs. 11-8 and of Seebpoore for next year at Rs 11.

SHARES.

Share market has kept steady and improving during the week. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,972 1/2 and Commercials at Rs. 33. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 365, Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 502 1/2 and Ahmedabad Dholka are quiet at Rs. 98. In miscellaneous list Badhan Piles have changed hands at Rs. 158, Bombay Burmas are unchanged at Rs. 8,050, Quarter shares at Rs. 2,040. Port Cannings are steady at Rs. 420, Treachers have changed hands at Rs. 530. Bombay Telephones at Rs. 26 1/2. In Press Companies, Mofussils have changed hands at and about Rs. 520. New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 515, Indian Cotton at Rs. 147 1/2, Munmar are steady at Rs. 250 X D. In Mill shares, Central Indias are steady at Rs. 1,585, Swadeshis are quiet at Rs. 550, Davids are unchanged at Rs. 250 and Standards at Rs 500, Colaba Land and Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 470, Chinas at about Rs. 620, Currimbhais at and about Rs. 715, Queen Mill shares have improved to Rs. 595, City of Bombay Mill shares have jumped up to Rs. 1

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		Rs.	As.
Prayer Book	Cherub Bijou	2	4
Do.	do.	7	0
Do.	Oak	9	0
Do.	Gothic Bijou	11	0
Do.	Lily Ruby	17	0
Do.	Lily Gothic	21	0
Do.	Cherub Oblong	21	0
Do.	Cherub Bourgeois	23	0
Do.	Lily Bourgeoise	24	0
Do.	Gothic Ruby	30	0
Do.	Cherub Gothic Oblong	32	0
Do.	Lily (long primer)	33	0
Do.	Gothic (long primer)	50	0
Do.	Gothic Bourgeois	40	0
Bible	Cherub minion / Bible 24 mo.	36	0

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE R I M S Hardinge, Captain A J G Baugh, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with troops

THE steamer Beme, 139 tons, Captain W J Den Grey, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Baron Balfour, 2252 tons Captain H Bridges arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Scottish Monarch, 2748 tons, Captain F H Patey, arrived in harbour yesterday from 11th November, with a cargo of coal

THE R I S N Co's steamer Lintula, 2179 tons Captain W W Tucker, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs P Gorjbjee and 65 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic steamer N N Co's steamer Nawab 2041 tons, Captain J P Toms sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and Mr A Martins, Mr P K Buchanan, Mr Pragji Shivjee and one deck passengers.

The following telegram has been received by the Port officer, Bombay, from Manora (Karachi):—
"The Master of s. s. Kerbela reports having passed two pieces of river barge floating to-day in latitude 23 5 1/2 N. longitude 67 29 45 E. Please warn shipping."

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Porpoise	Comdr. Hotham		Royal Navy
I G I S Patrick	Stewart	Comdr. Imaill	I G I Steamer
H M S Lapwing			Royal Navy
H I M S Odin	Comdr	Stoeken	R I Marine
H I M S Elphinstone	Comdr	Hunlestone	H I M
Torpedo boat	Baluchi		
Do	Rajput		
Do	Pathan		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 16.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
H M S Perseus		Comdr	Hull		R Navy
R I M S Hardinge		Comdr Baugh			R I M
Clutha	2494				M & Co
Africa	1502		Grey		M & Co
Nawab	2041	Toms			P M & Co
Lismore	2107	Farquharson			Mackenzie & Co
Chusan	2595	Berrios	Orient	28-12	P & O S N Co
Bulimba	950	Kilpatrick			M & Co
Jaladurga	1572	Cuthbert			M & Co
Dunoon	1859	Gay			Shaw Wallace & Co
Terrier	1065	Hilo			J F Campbell & Co
Chingtung	2093	Reed			Bombay Co
Naseri	911	Smith	P Gun		B & P S N Co
Baron Balfour	2252	Bridges			
Scottish Monarch	2748	Patey			
Goolistan		Lockyer			Trimbott

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B	Colenso	2552	Steenson	Hull	17-12 F M & Co
D	Weissenfels	2022	Augelbrecht		19-12 Glade & Co
G	Suzanna	1893	Aylsworth	Red ports	24-12 Rait S N & Co
H	Brandon	2401	Liverpool	2229 Rhodes	20-12 R Latham & Co
K	Kaiser	2253	Newby	Red Sea ports	23-12 H C Jordan
L	Raveri	954	Mahomed	Repairing	Shepherd & Co
M	Imam	1110	Sinclair	Repairing	P S N Co
N	Seuna	2147	Christensen	Avonmouth Dock	17-12 Rolli Bros
			Offside		
K	Ujina	3126	Honeywood	Rangoon	23-12 M M & Co
N	November	1401	Dowling	Zanzibar	20-12 M & Co
O	Reliostang	1319	Ibi	Zanzibar	19-12 A Strandes
I	Tursleton	2903	Bean	Philadelphia	17-12 R A Willis
Q	Aumeil	1610	Hamilton	Red Sea Ports	19-12 B & S N Co

P. DOCK M. DRY DOCK.

Heim	765	Eriksen	Singapore	17-12 N S & Anglia

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Penang	512	Mahomed	S Nagar	16-12 Shepherd & Co
Satrouj	937	Ahmed	Karachi	16-12 Spies & Co
Pur	643	Ahmed	Mangalore	17-12 S Pun & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Australia	2221	Jaik	Liverpool	19-12	W & A Gil & Co.
2	Arcadia	4319	Mitchell	Liverpool	19-12	P & O S N Co
3	Saxonia	5302	Phillips	Japan	17-12	M M & Co.
4	Ionia	2781	Augustine	Suez	17-12	G Ferrero
5	Mazagon	5251	Hatton	China	24-12	P & O S N Co
7	Langusta	2266	Reid	Hull	24-12	Nixon
8	Blakemoor	2405	Heath	Barcelona	20-12	Rolli Bros
10 & 11	Arcadia	4541	Cubbin	Aden	17-12	P & O S N Co
12	Persia	4395	Hamilton	London	24-12	P & O S N Co
15	Boldewell	2066	Drake	Hull	24-12	T Morrison & Co

V. DOCK HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	941	Rothwell	Karachi	11-12 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Baron Balfour	Bridges	Calcutta Dec 1
16	Soudan (Tpt)	Lockyer	Southampton Nov 2.
	Scottish Monarch	Patey	Bligh Nov 11

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Kinley	Parker	Calcutta
	R I M S Hardinge	Baugh	Calcutta
	Chusan	Berrios	Zanzibar &c
	Nawab	Toms	Calcutta &c

The steamer Beme, Captain Don Grey, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Jenzada for Persian Gulf
" Nowshera for Calcutta &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Names.	Tons.	From
13	Gwalior	2989	Rangoon
13	King of the Waters	2289	Hull
13	Austin	2128	Bombay
13	Laerton	2016	Dungoa Bay
13	Sancoria	2349	Falatia Bay

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Names.	Tons.	For
13	Arimatea	2186	Hull
13	Pongoi	931	Cape Ports
13	Warooga	1647	Rangoon
13	Kuoloong	913	Rangoon
14	Colonia	3761	London

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	From
9	Clan Gordon	Galle
13	Srimana	Calcutta
13	Wermuelde	Middlesbro'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line Co's steamer City of Madrid left Suez for Bombay on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

COLOMBO, DEC. 16.

The P and O Co's steamer Simla from Colombo is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Monday the 19th Dec.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T. W. COFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING No. 1, L. H.

Bombay, December 17.

1 The squadron will parade on Tuesday morning next, the 20th instant on the Sand at Church Gate Station at 7 a.m. Sharp.
Dress—Drill Order—Khaki.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, December 17.

1 No 2 Company will parade at Colaba North Fort at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) for 6" Br Gun Drill.
2 There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the 4th Gun Battery Bunder, on Monday next the 19th instant at 5-15 p.m. Sharp.
Members are particularly requested to attend.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, December 17.

1 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class-Firing on the 18th instant.
2 The 13th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available daily for Class-Firing until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this, and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out to the Range so that their Sections may complete their Class-Firing as soon as possible, and the Range may be reserved for practice for the Rifle meeting.
3 There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at St Mary's College, Byculla at 5-15 p.m. on Monday the 19th instant.
Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms
4 The following promotions will take effect in "F" Company from this date:—
No 5539 Bugler V Emilo to be Corpl, No 5469 Vo E M Cogzen to be Corpl, No 5525 Vol R White to be Lce Corpl, No 5527 Vol W Jones to be Lce Corpl and No 5168 Vol A Sinclair to be Lce Corpl—To complete establishment.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail Europa.

CONTENTS:—

1-2 ADVERTISEMENTS
3 CONTENTS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE
4 THE WEEK
5 The Governor's Tour—The Bombay Services—The late Nawab of Dir—The Disaster in Galle Harbour
6 Claim for Manufacture Goods—Cathedral High Schools—The Simla-Kalka Railway—Bombay Port Trust
7-8 Arrival of Lord Curzon
9 Departure of Lord Curzon—Lord Curzon in Calcutta—Lord Curzon's Reappointment
10 The Income-tax—Loss of a British India steamer—The Opium Department—A Collision in the Hooghly—Notes from Dresden—China—The Loss of the Secundra
11 LEADING ARTICLES: Lord Curzon's Return—The Motor-Car trials—Gold in Assam
12 LEADING ARTICLES: Inoculation against Plague—Chinese Financial Proposals
13 LEADING ARTICLES: Geography and War—The Development of the State
14 LEADING ARTICLES: Abyssinian Flora—Alleged Gambling in Ajanta Caves
15 LEADING ARTICLES: "Twenty-Seven days in India"—H M S Hyacinth
16 Bombay Standing Committee—Bombay Excise Administration—Bombay Improvement Trust—Alleged Extortionate Assessments of Land
17 Indian Crop Prospects—Kidnapping a Girl—The Aryan Medical School—Murder by Poona Syces—The Girgaum Girl's High School
18 Military Intelligence—Notes from Goa—Big Theft of Jewellery—The Inventions and Designs—A Small-pox Epidemic—The Incoming Mail
19 All India Chamber's Conference—Government against the Municipality—Racing in Bombay
20 Bombay Motor Union—Calcutta Races—The Wreck of a Portuguese Transport
21-23-25 The Bombay Exhibition—Departure of the Transport A. Soyce—A Psalm of Strife—Bombay Corporation
25 Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Bombay Rifle Club—The Native Press—Bombay Government Order—Passengers per s s Imperatrix
26 The Kaisraj Memorial Volume—Gold and Silver
27-28 Commercial Intelligence—Bombay Market Report.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DEC. 17, 1904.

THE WELFARE MANAGER.

THE world of industry has developed so many ramifications, the details are so varied, the results expected are so immense that a close attention to the employes, men and women, who build up the business and carry out its manifold duties, is as necessary, as a rigorous calculation of the profit and loss account. America, which is always to be found in the fore-front, inventing labour saving appliances, and is yet for ever increasing the numbers of its industrial workers, has hit upon the establishment of a post, that of the "welfare manager," whose duty it is to be the tactful intermediary between employer and employed in all matters not directly appertaining to the manufactures or the labour of the establishment, the wheels of which he helps to keep going without friction. The larger mercantile houses and industrial plants in America, writes Mrs. L. H. French in a paper in the current "Century" entertain such a manager. He or she is always selected by the employer, but must possess abundance of tact and discretion to be able to retain the office, for it is needless to say that in such a position the tactless person, however worthy and gifted he may otherwise be, would be worse than useless as a go-between in any questions demanding nice treatment. The sentiments, prejudices, and the self-respect of the employes are considered in the filling up of the appointment of welfare manager. He is not expected to be either a superintendent or a foreman, nor is he as some contend, a "walking delegate" who would, indeed, be an embarrassing pendant to a busy factory-establishment. There are, however, many subjects which he is expected to take under his special supervision. He has to consider the hygienic conditions of the place of business, to study what injures or what may improve the health of the employes in the busy hive. He may do this in the interests of the employer, or in order to enlarge and maintain the wage-earning capacity of the workers, that makes little difference, it is a task that benefits all equally. He must cultivate the taste for fresh air and free ventilation, for pure drinking water during working hours, and see that the workers get ill these. The manager need not cloak his efforts in these directions under the guise of philanthropy. It is frankly his duty to place employer and employed on the best terms with each other, to help to make the latter contented and the former satisfied. Business principles, it is needless to say, should underlie his efforts and the ideal welfare-manager promptly recognises that he is a failure if he does not add his quota to the profit of the business. One of these managers, when questioned as to her aim, said it was solely to increase the wages of the employes by increasing their efficiency. For this purpose she demanded air, light, warmth and good cheer for the workers, considered what good books they should read, and what dresses they should wear. To interfere in this last was a delicate affair, but she was able to appeal to self-interest and to the effect on sales-making that a good appearance exercises. This lady manager must have been an artist, too, for she urged black and white as the best wear, such modest colours not being incongruous with the varied materials to be sold in the store. She even realised that the training of the voice was a necessity and helped in dealing with customers.

Welfare managers there are who embrace their profession with a really religious fervour, feeling that they are thereby fulfilling a noble duty; their watchword is thorough. Happy the employer who engages these to smooth his road to success. They prove that it is the enthusiast who often seizes on the most practical way of attaining the end in view. One who had volunteered for this post when interviewed, tersely stated that in her view every one in the establishment was there to hustle the goods out of it with the least possible delay and friction. That was the first duty of all concerned, then came the need for making the young and ignorant see how to attain the best development of themselves as individuals. This earnest worker had taken up voluntarily, over and above the duties of her paid post, that of welfare manager, in obedience to the dictate of a tender and valiant conscience. This assumption of responsibility is often the consequence of any special work that brings a thoughtful man or woman in contact with the needs of a community of workers. If the altruistic individual is ingenious, he will even enlarge the scope of his work, and thus increase the welfare of many. An architect or gardener, say, employed to build quarters or lay out grounds may have ideas, with which he can inspire the employes whose homes he designs; he will show them how certain arrangements that cost nothing but thought and ingenuity will add to the attractiveness of their dwellings. The welfare manager of a big establishment where the question of transport of the workers has to be considered, will have to rise to the situation, he may be called upon to show the advantage of building bridges, of perfecting or making roads, of adding branch lines to railways, all in the interest of the employes to save them the half hour or more added to their day of toil. If the manager is an expert, he solves the difficulties himself, if not, he calls in the assistance of a qualified outsider. He has, indeed, to remember everything, his office is no sinecure. Both the work and play of his charges have to be considered and made not only innocuous but profitable; he has to keep in mind their religious sentiments, and any chance animosities, sectarian or other, which may be likely to come into play; he must be able to distinguish the different degrees of education, the temperament, the nationality of the employes, he must be thoroughly well informed on the conditions obtaining in other work centres, must be equal to the often recurring necessity of discussing questions with union leaders on the same level of reason and intelligence. When we add to all this that the welfare manager must be of unimpeachable integrity, a truth-teller, and be imbued with the spirit of justice, be free from aggressiveness, tolerant of individual rights and innocent of any inclination to patronise or to act the spy, we find that an almost perfect character is expected in the man or woman who aspires to be successful in this subtle line. It means, moreover, the possession of that rare gift, robust health, to allow of unwearied endeavour, complete self-control, and a capacity for impersonal consideration of every question that arises. He must be able to persevere in a course, the fruits of which are not at once apparent to those whom it is intended to serve, and he must be absolutely impervious to disappointment and unmoved by any display of ingratitude. This, we are told, he must not even think about, he has nothing to do with gratitude or its opposite. His duty is the establishment of humane relations that are mutually beneficial to employer and employed.

Mrs. French gives a description of her visit to a village in New England which owed its origin to a big Company. Everything was trim and in order, decorative also, as if the dwellers had time and spirits to keep their surroundings as cheerful looking as possible. A library, a lunch and recreation building on charming lines and overlooking the sea, were features in the village. The club was capable of providing an excellent meal. A young librarian was in charge of the library and a kindergarten teacher was beginning the business of instruction with the children of the employees. Cooking-lessons were given in the kitchen, there was a school-room for the boys' classes, a small hospital equipped and ready, and the most spotless cleanliness prevailed everywhere. This was evidently an ideal place, started on good lines and appreciated by the workers in the business that supported it. Mrs. French explains the distinction between the welfare managers of women and of men. The problems to be faced by the former are individual more than general, trades-unions or their leaders have little concern with them. Young girls who think their discretion is greater than that of their parents' have to be skilfully guided, amused and kept out of danger. The anxious mother, who goes to work leaving her children at home has to be made to feel that all is safe with them. When a holiday is to be arranged for, the welfare manager has her hands full, she undertakes it all and on such lines that the hard-worked women get the full benefit of the days of rest and change. This useful and onerous post, has obtained its full recognition in America, but it exists to a certain extent elsewhere though it has not been given so definite a title. Here in India, there is considerable scope for it, even within the limitations imposed by caste and other customs that would certainly exercise the ingenuity of the incumbent. Trades-unions, strikes and a tendency, to boycott employers who rigidly enforced rules very probably led to the establishment of this recognised intermediary in America. The margin of profit even when work proceeds on normal lines is not large in these latter days. It must totally disappear when troubles arise. In the obviating of this disturbing state of affairs, the expert welfare manager is a power in himself.

A NEW MACHINE.

A machine which promises to revolutionise one of the most important industries of the Philippines, and prove to the hemp-growers what the cotton-gin has proved to the cotton-growers of Southern United States, has recently been invented by Mr. Robert E. Lindsay, a young American engineer who has been on duty in the Archipelago for the past three years. Mr. Lindsay's struggle to perfect this labour-saving device is the same old story of lack of funds, repeated and bitter disappointments, and the final triumph after despair of ever accomplishing the desired result had almost conquered. The hemp business in the Philippines has always been hampered by the very serious problem of stripping the fibre from the stalks by hand labour. Hemp stripping is probably the most trying work performed in the Philippines, if not in the world, far worse than oakum picking, the work being so violent and exhausting that the native can work at the business only every other day, requiring the alternate day and two nights in which to recover from the lameness and exhaustion produced by one day's work. Many natives have ruptured themselves by the abnormal strain which the work entails upon the muscles of the abdomen, and those who persistently follow the business of hemp-stripping would require to strengthen the muscles of the stomach by going in for a course of Sandow's exercise, if they wish to avoid becoming prematurely old and so crippled that they are useless as labourers in any other capacity. The clean, white, silky fibre, produced by Mr. Lindsay's machine, shows that a very difficult problem has been solved. Two men working with the machine can clean as much hemp in four hours as they could clean in four days' working by hand, and the fibre is of much better quality. The machine is so light that it can be carried anywhere by four men—up and down slippery trails, over mountains to the sheltered spots among the hills where the avaca plant is at its best and across swamps impassable to anything but man during the greater part of the rainy season. With Mr Lindsay's machine to replace hand labour, there is nothing to hinder the hemp business from regaining all its old prestige, and absorbing a vast amount of capital.

THE UTILITY IN THE MOTOR.

THERE seems to be no limit to the utility of the motor. In the pursuits and arts of peace, we have it applied to travel, transport and to most things in which power is required. Its possibilities for military purposes are in the course of being realised, and we have already had proposals for its use in military transport, its application to artillery for the movement of guns and, in the case of the motor-car, its value to staff officers has been fully recognised. The armoured automobile is not unknown as an instrument of offence, but the latest application of the motor to military purposes is much more admirable. It has taken the form of an auto-ambulance which promises to revolutionise the system of conveying the wounded from the scene of battle. The motor ambulance which has been recently put to a test at Millbank Barracks is protected by armour plating a quarter of an inch thick, against which the impact of the service bullet is harmless. The driver is protected by shields, and within shelter sit two Red Cross men. The idea is that the ambulance would advance, even in the line of fire, to where the wounded lay and, while stationary, armour flaps would be opened out, offering a complete shelter against flying bullets, and the wounded having been temporarily treated under its shelter would be rapidly sent to the rear. The risks which always attend the treatment of the wounded during an action would be greatly diminished by the use of a vehicle of this kind, and its utility should certainly appeal to the military authorities. But the value of this particular form of armoured motor vehicle is not restricted to ambulance work. A Maxim gun may be mounted on it and an armoured train constructed independently of permanent way. Moreover, the motor can be utilised to generate electric current for the lighting of field hospitals and operating tents, for the manufacture of ice and the sterilisation of foul water and for many other useful services in the field. It is clear that, in peace or war, the motor will soon become an indispensable instrument of efficiency in a multitude of services.

ROLLER BEARINGS.

THE advantages of roller bearings in reducing friction have long been known and admitted in India, where they are supplied to the Government, but owing to the difficulty of applying them practically so as to be reliable under varying loads, their general application has hitherto been limited in spite of the great savings of power, which it is generally admitted they effect. One of the chief difficulties to be overcome has been that of so arranging the bearing as to preserve its true parallelism with the journal or shaft on which it rotates, and to provide against any one part of the roller taking an unequal share of its load by reason of its rigidity in its bearing; and another has been that of producing rollers and a roller path of such reliability as not merely to withstand the stresses of heavy loads and high speeds, but to ensure that there shall be no failure of any of the parts due to uneven or unequal wear, either of the rollers or of the journals on which they revolve. With important improvements of this nature to effect, it is satisfactory to learn that, as a result of some recent experiments by the Empire Roller Bearings Company, an improved pattern has been introduced which promises to answer all requirements. As showing the general application of these roller bearings, it is interesting to note that they are now being employed in a great many ways, such as for motor road wagons for tramway cars, and for works shafting, where they have been fitted in some of the largest and most enterprising shops in London, and where savings in power have been shown to be as much as from 50 to 70 per cent. in driving the machinery.

THE Bengal Licensing Bill will probably not come before the local Legislative Council until February, as some modifications have to be made in its provisions.

SIR HUGH BARNES, Lieut.-Governor of Burma, will arrive in Calcutta on the 29th instant, and will stay at Government House, as the guest of the Viceroy.

THE Calcutta Improvement Scheme, as framed by the Local Government, has now passed into the hands of the Government of India, who will consider it in detail and examine it from the financial aspect.

THE ballot at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for an elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay in place of Mr. William Greaves who has resigned, resulted in the election of Mr. F. W. Bickel of Messrs. Vokart Brothers.

IT is intended to convert the lunatic asylum at Berhampur into a central jail, the building being one which will require practically no structural alterations. A new asylum will be built some three miles out of Ranchi.

IT is not often that a land snake is found in salt water, but Captain MacGilchrist, I. M. S., Surgeon Naturalist on the Indian Marine Steamer "Investigator," records in his report for last year the capture at sea of a Hamadryad ("Naia bungarus") 8 ft. 9 ins. long. It was swimming from the island of Kotara to the mainland, six hundred yards distant.

AN attempt is shortly to be made to supply Rangoon with fish on a wholesale scale. For this purpose an extraordinary craft has been fitted up by Messrs. Bulloch Bros. It consists of a lugger-rigged, 40 feet covered-in boat, fitted with a small auxiliary engine, capable of developing a speed of three or four knots per hour. It is intended to work up and down the river daily, as the tides serve and to fish further seawards than is attempted by the native fishermen.

"I AM beginning to think the Japanese are not always grateful," writes a contributor of the "Japan Weekly Gazette," "or perhaps they are suspicious. They don't seem to treat with any particular respect those foreigners who become naturalised. The case of Lafcadio Hearn makes me think of it. It was a bit sad. He was neither white nor yellow. Many white people here didn't like him, and the Japanese took no notice of him. Only one Jap paper mentioned his death, and that one said very little. Yet Lafcadio Hearn did more than anybody else to work up Anglo-Saxon enthusiasm for Japan."

DESPITE the emphatic contradiction of Lord Knollys, the writer of the "Pall Mall Notes" in the "Military Mail" repeats "on the most unimpeachable authority" that the Prince of Wales had contracted a serious lung complaint, and that his physicians regard the matter in a very grave light. It is rumoured, adds the same writer, that his Royal Highness has been ordered to take another long sea voyage in the hope that this will disappear and that accordingly it will shortly be officially announced that he, together with the Princess, will pay another visit to the East, calling at Malta, Egypt, Ceylon, and India, with a possible extension to New Zealand.

AN experiment in asphalting roads is being carried out on a portion of the Strand Road leading past the Mint Buildings, Calcutta. The Mint authorities have long been complaining that the vibration caused by the passing traffic has interfered with the delicate instruments in use in the Assay Office and as a result the Government of India have offered to pay the entire cost of the paving work now being undertaken, amounting to Rs. 22,000. The tramway rails at this point will have a layer of felt placed underneath the rails so as to help to check the vibration caused by passing tramcars. The experiment will, no doubt, be watched with interest as it is the first of its kind attempted in India.

A TERRIBLE story comes from Waga, in Ceylon. An elephant had been hired to work in a timber yard. He had worked steadily on till noon on the 4th instant, and the man that had fixed the chains round the various logs, was fixing one for the elephant to carry. The elephant was enraged about something, and he suddenly took the man up in his trunk and dashed him on the ground and killed him. Then he butted him with his stumpy tusks, and taking him up again hurled him at a tree some fathoms away. He next went there and threw him back again. All this while the care-taker was on the back of the elephant. It seems he lacerated the elephant with his iron hook, but to no purpose. The animal would not heed him at all. The elephant which is said to have killed men before this, has since been kept tied up.

MR. E. B. DENHAM, the Secretary of the Ceylon Agricultural Board, told a "Times of Ceylon" reporter the other day that the movement was making satisfactory progress. The membership of the central body was well over a hundred, although a considerable number of the gentlemen composing the Board had not paid their subscriptions. Applications for seed for experimental plots were coming in; but Mr. Denham says that applications cannot be met at present as the seed has not yet arrived. In regard to H. E. the Governor's speech the other day a misapprehensive seems to have arisen. His Excellency was reported to have said that he desired to see central experimental stations formed, but what he meant was that it would be a good thing to have as many experimental plots as possible all over the Island, the results of which would be to the advantage of everybody. In all quarters there are welcome sign of the re-awakening of interest in agriculturing.

THE recent sale at Anglesey Castle by no means exhausted the realisable effects of the Marquis of Anglesey. Indeed, the most costly section has yet to come under the hammer. This is his lordship's superb collection of jewels, a portion of which will be sold at Christie's on Wednesday and Thursday next week the dispersal of a further portion being reserved until a later date. These moreover, supplement the rich and costly selection which was disposed of last season, simply described as "the property of a nobleman" but well understood to come from the same source. At next week's sale there are just over 200 lots. The luxurious taste of the Marquis in forming so rich a collection is seen in the form in which many of the gems are mounted. There are no fewer than ninety-four scarf-pins displaying rare gems, three noticeable specimens being a fine black pearl with a brilliant heart border, a very large square emerald, with four marquise shaped brilliants, and a fine brown marquise diamond with four white brilliant drops. Most of the jewels take the form of articles of personal adornment. In addition to numerous rings there are many sleeve-links, single studs, and sets of studs, all of them set with diamonds, pearls, or rubies of unusual size and value.

THE Australian papers announce the receipt by the Prime Minister of a despatch from H. E. Lord Ampthill

JAPANESE HORNETS.

REPEATED TORPEDO ATTACKS.

THE SEVASTOPOL SINKING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec 15.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the torpedo-boats renewed their attack on the Sevastopol and military transports yesterday morning amidst a severe snowstorm and heavy seas causing them to lose touch of each other. One is missing The decks of the torpedo-boats were coated with ice.

The Sevastopol was protected by a boom of logs and iron in addition to a torpedo net, but the Japanese succeeded in torpedoing and damaging her.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay received the following telegram on Thursday night from his Government :—

The Commander of the third Squadron reports: Two torpedo-boat flotillas attacked the Sevastopol and commissioned ship at 3-50 a.m. of the 14th during heavy snow. One torpedo boat is still missing, but the rest returned safe. On the morning of the 14th, our observation station and picket-ships reported me that the Sevastopol's bow had sunk three feet. From 11 30 p.m. of the 14th to 3 a.m. of the 15th, six torpedo-boat flotillas and special torpedo-boats incessantly attacked the Sevastopol, the Otvasny and commissioned ship, details of which are not yet reported, but at 9 a.m. of the 15th, our observation station reported that the Sevastopol's bow had further sunk with torpedo- tube completely immersed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

Another Scene of Uproar.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

There was a renewed and indescribable uproar in the Hungarian Diet to-day. The Premier, who was unable to obtain a hearing stood with folded arms for thirty minutes, while the infuriated Opposition howled at him to resign.

Finally the sitting broke up in disorder.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CAMPAIGN.

Workers and Fiscal Reform.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Mr. Chamberlain re-ope ed his fiscal campaign last night by addressing four thousand workers at Limehouse. He de lt especially with the advantages of his policy for the working classes, and said it was impossible to maintain the protecti n of labour with unrestricted imports of paupers and cheap foreign goods, made cheaper by artificial means, and unless some reform was adopted the workers would have to accept lower wages or lose their employment. This was a question of life and death for the workers.

He also forcibly recapitulated his imperialistic arguments.

THE MAIL.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd inst, arrived at Brindisi on the 14th.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

There were 17,439 plague deaths in India last week against 17,729 in the previous seven days. The principal changes, as compared with the totals of the previous seven days, are increases from 4,425 to 5,367 in the United Provinces and from 2,446 to 2,725 in the Punjab, and decreases from 6,677 to 5,822 in the Bombay Presidency and from 1,157 to 419 in Mysore State.

TROOPING ARRANGEMENTS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

The hired transport Avoca, which left Singapore last Wednesday, with the 1st Manchesters, arrives at Madras next Monday, and Calcutta on the 24th, where it picks up the balance of the 1st Norfolks, arrives Rangoon on the 30th, picks up the 2nd Borders, arrives Colombo on the 4th January, Durban the 17th, picks up the 9th Brigade Field Artillery, 1st Royal Irish and arriving in Calcutta again on the 8th February.

The China reliefs will most probably be carried out in April next. The Indian Marine steamer Clive with the 73rd Carnatic Infantry from Singapore arrives in Bombay on the 23rd January, without calling at False Point, Vizagapatam or Calcutta.

ARTILLERY RELIEFS.

The following are the Royal Horse Artillery Reliefs during 1905 1906 :—1st Brigade, N. Battery from South Africa to Umballa, 8th Brigade I, Battery, Umballa to England, 1st Brigade S. Battery, South Africa, to Secunderabad, 8th Brigade L. Battery, Secunderabad, to England.

The Royal Garrison Artillery Reliefs during 1905-06 are as follows :—Company 16 from Malta to Aden. No. 51 Aden to England. No. 83 Hongkong to Madras. No. 52 Madras to England. No. 99 Malta to Quetta. No. 82 Quetta to Attock. No. 49 Attock to Gibraltar. No. 75 Darjeeling to Calcutta. No. 64 Calcutta to Darjeeling. No. 91 Roorkee to Rawalpindi No. 104 Rawalpindi to Roorkee.

AN IMPERIAL EXHIBITION.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S ATTITUDE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16,

A resolution in the "Gazette of India" states that the Directors of the Crystal Palace have decided to hold, during the summer of 1905, an exhibition at which all the Dominions, States and Colonies of the British Empire will be invited to take part with a view of demonstrating that the Empire can produce all the necessaries and luxuries of life in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of all its inhabitants. The Secretary of state has been informed that the Government of India have decided to take no official share in the exhibition.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Government of India have sanctioned as an experiment the extension of the direct embarkation system for home going trooping details of the Belgaum and Secundrabad Brigades and Bellary station, small parties to be concentrated at Poona for onward despatch without halt.

First and Second Battalions are to be located at Debra Dun and will be moved there from Lansdowne at once. The withdrawal has been sanctioned of Native Troops from the Harrand outpost.

REPORTS from Dir show that everything remains quiet there, Main Gul, the younger son of the late Nawab has escaped from Kohistan and arrived at Peshawar.

MOTOR CARS for hire. Driving taught. Repairs, any make of car, effected. Palmer Cord Tyres' E. I. C. Plugs and Price's Lubricants for sale.—E. J. LEE, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

WELCOME TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16

At the opening of the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, this morning, Sir Andrew Fraser expressed on behalf of his province their cordial welcome to Lord Curzon on his return to India and their sympathy in the trial through which he has passed, and went on to hope that his Excellency might continue to be cheered by good news from home so that he might be strengthened in all his work.

Lord Curzon, in replying, said he was much touched by the consolation and hope of his Honor the Lieutenant Governo's words. He went on to refer to the sad and lonely circumstances which were not yet free from anxiety under which he had come out and dwelt upon the kindness and courtesy he had uniformly experienced in the Legislative Council here, during the whole period he had been connected with it, even in such heavy sessions of contention and strain, as had been the last. He was glad to say that a mild and almost holiday programme was all that there was to go through, this session. In conclusion his Excellency referred to the death of Lord Northbrook, to whose high character and unswerving devotion to India he paid the very highest tribute. He drew an appreciative sketch of the deceased nobleman's career and spoke of the help and sympathy he had himself received from him during his own first term of office as Viceroy. He might also say that before he left England, Lord Northbrooke, though in bad health, had come to him to urge upon him the duty of returning to India to carry out the programme he had set before himself.

Legislative business transacted at to-day's meeting was purely formal. It included only the reference to the Select Committees of the Government Stores Bill and the Artillery and Rifle Practice Bill. The next meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is fixed for Friday, the 6th January. The

LORD CURZON'S LEVEE AT CALCUTTA.

H. E. Lord Curzon to-night held his first levee. It was largely attended.

THE DANE MISSION.

CORDIAL RECEPTION AT KABUL.

News has reached Calcutta that Mr. Dane's Mission arrived at Kabul on the 12th instant, all well, after a most comfortable journey. The only inconvenience experienced being the heavy fall of snow on the 9th inst.

On the day of arrival at Kabul, the Mission was met by Sirdar Inayatulla Khan, the Amir's eldest son with a large escort on his way to India. The officers of the Mission were introduced to the Sirdar, and the latter introduced the nobles who were with him.

At Siah Sang, the Mission was entertained in a large reception tent by several Afghan officials of rank, and from this point the members were driven in carriages round the outskirts of Sherpur to the quarters prepared for their reception. Several regiments which had been drawn up presented arms, and as the Mission passed, the British National Anthem was played and a salute of twenty one guns was fired. The reception generally was of the most cordial character.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

The list of members of the body corporate of the Punjab University, including office bearers and Fellows under the new Act, is gazetted.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

CALCUTTA, Dec, 16

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The appointment is notified of Nawab Fateh Ali Khan of Maler as an additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. M. Williamson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is posted to the Foreign Department for one year for employment in Bundelkhand.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut nant-Colonel R. Macrae, I. M. S, is re-posted to Bengal.

Mr. C. H. Kesteven is appointed to officiate as Solicitor to Government vice Mr. Eggar.

Mr L. C. Adam C. S. is reposted to Bengal.

The Revd. R. M. Kirwan, Lucknow Eccle-iastical Establishment is promoted to senior rank.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the Government of India have sanctioned the survey by the Government of Burma of the following lines in connection with the Burma Railway, (1) East Daga Railway, 62 miles, (2) Pegu Syriam Railway 67 miles. (3) Moulmein. Amherst Railway 46 miles.

The following are appointed Assistant Engineers and posted as under :—

Mr. M. Varvill of Coopers Hill to the North West Railway, Mr. R. Alexander, of London University, to Nagda-Muttra Railway ; Mr. H. Wheller, of Glasgow University, to Kathiar Malda Railway Survey ; Mr. O. Chalmers, of the Victorian University to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Ashworth, 5th Dragoons, and Haywood, 12th Lancers, are gazetted respectively first and second Assistant Superintendents of Army Clothing.

It is notified that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to gazette the following appointments of Chief Mechanical Engineers :—Messrs. Kid, Cossipore Shell Factory ; W. Smith, Ishapore Rifle Factory ; G Smith, Dum-dum Ammunition Factory ; Hepburn, Kirkee ammunition factory ; Cruickshank, Gun Carriage factory, and of Hill, Wellington Cordite factory. Also of Mr. Woods as Chief Foreman Cawnpore harness factory.

Indian Army Major C. J. Corfield is promoted to Lieut.-Colonel

Captains Jacob, 116th Mahrattas, Laing, 12th Pioneers, Hickley, 3rd Gurkhas, Denne 79th Carnatic infantry, Kirkwood 97th Deccan infantry, Stewart 125th Napier's Rifles, Dunolly, 74th Punjabis and Howe 83rd Light infantry to be Majors and Lieuts Chauney, 124th Baluchis, Ommaney, 75th Carnatic infantry, Colston, 41st Dogras, Green, 32nd Lancers and Carnegy, 7th Hariana Lancers to be Captains.

Assistant Surgeon W. Merchant is permitted to retire with effect from the 6th prox.

It is notified under the heading of "Rewards" that promotion to Lieutenant of Assistant Surgeon J. E. De Souza is antedated to 29th November 1900.

The following native officers are admitted to the Order of British India as supernumeraries with the title of Bahadur for good service in Tibet :—Sundars J. Walasing, 32nd Pioneers and Sungat Singh, 45th Sikhs.

Major Melosch resigns his commission in the Moulmein Volunteers.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE HEALTH EXHIBITION.

The following is the programme of lectures and demonstrations at the Health Section of the Bombay Exhibition. A demonstration on the method of extraction of snake venom from the live snake will be given on Monday, the 19th instant at 5-15 p. m. A lecture and demonstration on the preparation and use of the plague prophylactic will be given by Lieut.-Col. Bannerman I. M. S. Director of the Plague Research Laboratory on Tuesday, the 20th at 5-15 p. m., Sir Lawrence Jenkins will preside. A demonstration on defects in water fittings and waste water prevention will be given by Mr. A. E. Sherring C. E. on Wednesday, the 21st at 5 p. m. A lecture and demonstration on the Bacteriological treatment of sewage with models and plans by Mr. A. B. Price A. M. I. C. E of Messrs. Marsland and Price Engineers on Monday 26th at 5-15 p. m.

DON'T BUY a Motor Car until you have had a free trial on a Clement.—Sole Agent for the whole of India, E. J. LEE, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

KARACHI AND A DIRECT MAIL SERVICE.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

REPLY TO THE MAHOMEDANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 15.

Replying to an address from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce which was read by the Hon. Mr. Webb, Lord Lamington congratulated them on the rapid progress of the trade of Karachi and said the figures supplied to him were clear evidence of the great and increasing prosperity and value of the port of Karachi as a channel of trade. Referring to irrigation his Excellency said in 20 years one million acres had been added to the 1,250,000 acres of irrigated land that existed in 1883. At the present time there were many proposals in hand for the further extension of this irrigated area. Referring to experimental farms, H. E. the Governor said it was intended to remove the farm at Dhoro Naro to Mirpurkhas owing to the latter being a better situation.

In regard to the Chamber's protest against the control of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway being continued in the hands of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, his Excellency thought the Chamber of Commerce exaggerated the effects of that control as he was informed that in spite of the B. B. and C. I. Railway having the control of the R. M. Railway, Karachi's geographical situation and natural advantages had already succeeded in diverting a considerable portion of the trade which used to find its way to Bombay. The question of the construction of light feeder railways had been under the consideration of the Bombay Government, and he said it was to be deplored that individuals should not come forward to engage in works which would be remunerative to themselves and undoubtedly to the benefit of the whole of India.

Referring to the question of a direct mail service between Karachi and Aden, Lord Lamington said that so long as the direct mail service to Bombay City was not affected, the Bombay Government would not propose any check upon the Chamber's aspirations in this respect. He added that recently tenders were invited to see what offers would be made for a direct service between Aden and Karachi, but no tenders were received and therefore for the three years of the fresh Postal contract which comes into operation on the 1st January next, no opportunity will offer of doing anything in this respect.

Referring to the Chamber's desire of improvement in the Law Courts, he thought nobody denied that the present system was unsatisfactory, but the correspondence which had been made public showed the respective attitudes of the Bombay Government and the Government of India. He hoped in the end the result would follow as far as possible the views of the Chamber.

KARACHI, Dec. 16.

H. E. the Governor after thanking the Sind Mahomedan Association for the kind terms of the address, and for supplying him with many facts respecting the conditions of their Community touched each point in the address. As to the request for the rescinding of the clause providing for criminal prosecution of zamindars for wasting water, his Excellency said that it could not be granted. On the contrary, his Excellency thought the Government should be more severe in this direction and follow more closely the practice prevailing in the Punjab where the Government is far more insistent and takes great care that water is not wasted. As regards a long settlement, his Excellency said that the Government would favour an extention of the settlement for 10 years in the case of those talukas where irrigation is not likely to be disturbed. But long settlements could not be introduced in places where, owing to the vagaries of the river or difficulty in keeping the mouths of the canals open or other causes, it was impossible to give the same flow of water continually as at the time when settlement was effected. Referring to the Encumbered Estates and Agriculturists Relief Acts, Lord Lamington said that legislation was under consideration which might prevent the enforcement of what are really inequitable mortgages by means of documents drawn up under guise leases. In connection with Mahomedan education, his Excellency thought that Government has shown its earnest desire to give them every facility consistent with due regard to the rights of others ; but he was sorry it was not availed of to the proper extent. Referring to the question of suitable boarding houses for Mahomedan pupils, his Excellency said that it had every sympathy of Government. He was glad to hear of the movement amongst Mahomedan zamindars for affording aid to education by leaving the voluntary cess, but he did not countenance their idea of the Collector of the district being directly connected in the formation of Committees of Zamindars. With regard to two requests that Examination should have a greater number of Mahomedan representatives and that 50 per cent of posts in Government service should be reserved for Mahomedans, his Excellency thought it very improbable that Government would be able to increase their numbers till such time as there was a larger field among those who could select for Examination Committees, and as regards appointments to Government service, his Excellency emphatically announced that the least divergence from the existing practice would not be made and that it rested with Mahomedans as individuals and collective body to raise themselves to that condition as will make it possible for Government to obtain their services equally with that of any other community.

KARACHI PORT TRUST LOAN.

Tenders for the Karachi Port Trust loan were opened to-day. The loan was subscribed thrice over. The lowest accepted tender was at Rs. 99-5 and the highest tender was at Rs. 102, the average being Rs. 99-12-9.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE MADRAS SILVER CHALLENGE MEDAL.

This Medal was played for by handicap medal play, on Wednesday and Tuesday.

Mr. Russ, who has recently taken the game up, played two steady rounds and won the Medal

No less than 13 players tore their cards up and the following are the scores of those who put them in.

	1st Round	2nd Round	Total	H'cap	Result
C A Russ	46	45	91	—14	77
R A Don	42	40	82	— 2	80
R H Dyas	46	47	93	—13	80
H Cheetham	41	48	91	—10	81
R Aitken	43	38	81	— 1	80
P J Arnot	46	44	90	— 8	82
G Miller	43	47	90	— 8	82
C H Roberts	42	45	87	— 4	83
R H Stevenson	45	48	93	— 4	89
F L Muir	40	45	85	Scr	85
P E Fisher	44	42	86		86
C M Gray	43	42	85	+ 2	87
K F Nicholson	44	46	90	Scr	90

THE PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Sir,—In the communique from the Government of India, Home Department, as telegraphed to you from Calcutta there occur two errors of fact which it seems advisable to correct.

In the first place, the proportion of carbolic acid added to the vaccine is not "five per cent," but "point five per cent." (0·5 per cent.), i.e., 1/200 part of the bulk of the fluid.

The second error is in the initial of Dr. Maynard's Christian name which is E and not L.—Yours, &c.

W. B. BANNERMAN, M. D., B Sc.,
Lieut-Colonel, I. M. S.,
Offg. Director-in-Chief, Plague Research Laboratory

Plague Research Laboratory, Parel, December 16.

UNDER the heading "Grand Competition for Lhasa Curios" the following amusing advertisement appears in the "Pioneer" :—"Five poor exiles in Tibet will give as a prize a Lhasa curio for the best plum pudding received by Christmas Eve. Competitors may send as many puddings as they like. Send in your thousands. Mince pies may be thrown in to make up weight. Parcels which should not exceed 11 lbs. should be addressed, Mess Proprietors, 40th Pathans, Chumbi."

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Fabrics For Evening Gowns.

SOME STAGE COSTUMES.

LEATHER AND LACE ARTICLES.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

It is rather a significant fact, and one at which those who have the success of British industries sincerely at heart may well rejoice, that many recent brides have chosen for their wedding gowns soft ivory-white satin of English manufacture. In the richness of their texture nothing could be lovelier than these English satins, while their softness makes the draping of them a comparatively easy matter. In point of durability, too, they will more than hold their own against any of the stiffer satins which come from abroad. Since these wedding-gowns are destined, as a rule, to appear later on, bereft of their Court trains, for the time being, and, under the guise of evening dresses, it follows naturally that these English satins must enjoy a considerable amount of popularity, as favourite fabrics for evening frocks of various descriptions. They will be more worn, perhaps, in white than in colours, although some of the new pale shades, this season, are very lovely, notably a delicate tone of rose leaf pink, which seems to be perfectly in harmony with the present revival of Louis XVI. modes. A dinner frock, for instance, in this pink soft satin, has a full skirt with a festooned flounce of lace at the hem, caught up with bows of silver tissue, and a pointed bodice with a deep cape collar of lace and silver tissue, embroidered with true lover's knots in narrow silk ribbon, in a very soft shade of Dresden china blue. Rich taffetas glace silk, with what is known as a "mousseline finish," soft and yet bright in effect will share with satin the favour of fashion in the matter of evening gowns. This glace silk will be very much worn, shot with two or even three pale colours, while in ivory-white it will also be greatly in demand for debutantes dresses. For the Princess dinner-gown, already so popular in Paris chiffon velvet will be largely used, adorned sometimes with raised embroideries in silk and chiffon, chenille, and gold thread. In other instances these Princess robes are left perfectly plain as to the skirt, and with only a berthe of real lace to drape the décolletage, and long angel sleeves of lace falling from the shoulders and leaving the arms bare.

Sweet simplicity is shown under its most attractive guise in a graceful dinner-gown composed of soft English satin, and in colour a pale tone of rose-petal pink. The skirt is put into the waist with a number of full pleats, which help to give a certain amount of fullness to the short train, and render any other kind of trimming on the skirt quite unnecessary. The low bodice is draped in soft folds from the back, and gathered up into a number of little choux in the centre of the front. A deep Smart collar of the pink satin outlines the decolletage, bordered with a finger-width of sable, and adorned with small medallion motifs, embroidered with glittering, paillettes in shaded pink and mother-of-pearl colourings. Below this collar there is a deep flounce of Brussels point applique lace, which naturally lends an air of distinction to the whole gown. The sleeves are made in one of the new shapes for the winter, and consist of full puffs of satin, stopping short at the elbows, where they are trimmed with fur, and small medallion motifs, sewn with paillettes in the same way as those which are seen upon the collar. An evening gown made on these simple lines would be equally successful in crepe de chine or in chiffon velvet, since in either of those materials the plain full skirts are always particularly graceful. Among dainty dance frocks recently seen was one with the skirt arranged on the favourite directoire lines. The lace chosen was a fine Alencon, just the colour of old ivory, and the whole dress was made up over very pale blue soft silk, piped with white chiffon, and of so pale a blue that only the merest suggestion of the colour makes itself felt through the creamy lace. The lace flounces of lace were very effectively trimmed with empire wreaths of pale pink chiffon roses, the delicate shade of pink in the flowers affording a delightful contrast with the pale blue of the lining. The bodice was of the cream Alencon lace, with a pretty front, filled in with a number of little frills of cream chiffon, and outlined with a garland of pink chiffon roses. The sleeves were also particularly dainty, with their pink rose-wreaths and cream-coloured chiffon frills.

Beautiful as the gowns undoubtedly are which are worn by Miss Olga Nethersole in "The Fluto of Pan" at the Shaftesbury Theatre, it is an open question whether, even in the case of a princess, dwelling in such a fairyland as the imaginary kingdom of Siguria, they do not err a little on the side of over-gorgeousness. This is particularly the case in the first act, where Miss Nethersole's wonderful white satin gown suggests rather a bridal toilette than the kind of frock which would be suitable for afternoon calls or the Park Apart from its incongruity, however, this white satin gow is well worth seeing, and so also are all the other costumes which Miss Nethersole wears, as well as the matronly frocks and toques which fall to the lot of Miss Frances Ivor, who takes the part of Lady Feldersbey. Miss Annie Hughes has some pretty frocks, too, and looks particularly well in a gown of blue and white striped silk, the low bodice of which is very quaintly draped with a fichu of blue chiffon. As the Princess, in "The Freedom of Suzanne," Miss Marie Lempest wears three delightful gowns, representing the very latest modes from Paris. Her first dress is of tucked and lace-trimmed soft white muslin, worn with a jaunty little coat of pink glace silk, and a most becoming Watteau hat, made in quite a small shape, in black silk beaver, and trimmed with roses and forget-me-nots. We see her next in a delightfully simple little frock of pale blue Ninon de soie, the bodice gathered and tucked, and the skirt tucked also, and trimmed with wide bands of pale blue velvet ribbon. Pink roses and gold lace adorn her black net hat, with one white ostrich feather placed high at the side. Last, but by no means least, comes a beautiful evening gown of palest-pink chiffon, glittering with silver embroideries and garlanded with roses in soft shades of pink and palest yellow.

The French blouse par excellence is the soft, unlined blouse of fine lingerie material, silk, or cloth, simple in line, free from fussy trimming, but if not entirely hand-made, at least hand-embroidered or trimmed with lace inset by hand. In consequence of the popularity of brown, many attractive brown blouses are being made this winter. A soft silk blouse in one of the copper or bronze shades, hand-embroidered in self-colour, and relieved at the throat by a touch of white or a lace cravat, is very effective worn with a brown skirt in harmonising tone. The greens perhaps are better for general utility, and delightful models in green accompany coat and skirt costumes. Lace blouses, dyed to match costumes or to harmonise with them are as popular as ever, but these are as a rule less simple than the embroidered silk models and are trimmed with taffeta, velvet cloth, braid chiffon, and fancy buttons. The velvet blouse simple or elaborate, as occasion may require, is very much worn. Wrapped in taffeta or cloth or brocade, it looks both warm and smart for the coat and skirt costume and has the advantage of being particularly becoming.

Hand-embroidery appears upon the velvet blouses as elsewhere, but it need not be of a costly sort. One model blouse in bronze brown velvet, intended for wear with a tailored skirt and redingote of brown broad-cloth, is trimmed in bands of white broad-cloth, thickly sewn with French knots in brown silk, and edged by a barely visible line of gold ; and another velvet blouse—this time in a light dove grey—has grey cloth bands, cuffs and a flat collar below a shallow guimpe of creamy lace. These cloth bands are worked in French knots of one of the pink-yellow shades mixed with black, and the bands are stitched to the velvet with black silk thread. Enamel buttons of the yellow, with a design in black, carry out the colour scheme, and the fancy velvets, always in the soft chiffon qualities are made up into blouses, but are seldom so effective as the plain tones, although dotted velvet has been used for some very attractive models. The fancy separate bodice of velvet is also to the fore looking usually much like a velvet blouse bolero, and intended for wear with a cloth or silk skirt and under a loose wrap, or without other wrap than neck furs.

Quite the latest of the many pretty ideas which have reached us from Paris lately is that of the embroidered or painted suede and kid leather belts These belts are very expensive luxuries to purchase, but with a little practice they can easily be made at home. The quality and tone of the leather are important considerations, the soft pastel shades missing up better than black or the more bizarre colours. When the leather has been cut the right width and length the next step is to make the design. The stencil patterns are the most satisfactory. The design is drawn on heavy manila or stencil paper which has first been rubbed over with linseed oil to make it firm and the design is then cut out. This stencil pattern must be securely placed on the leather with a number of thumb tacks. Now the work of painting over the design begins. The brush to get the best results should be used with what for a better term one might call a jabby rapid motion and not drawn smoothly and slowly across the stencil pattern. Different coloured paints vary the design and add to its beauty.

The fresco or zinc paints—these paints are specially suitable for this work—are either mixed with a paletts knife or with a pestle in a mortar, and with diluted gum arabic until they are about the consistency of water colours. Dull gold and silver stencil designs are wonderfully smart, and a grey suede belt worked out in silver, with tiny blotches of mauves or Oriental colours would be very chic fastened with an antique silver clasp or buckle. Many of these belts are held together with a rosette of leather, under which is a large hook and eye. They are lined with silk, securely stitched at the edges. Out-of-the-leather bags pocket-books and card-cases are other charming developments of the leather work. They are cut out in broderie anglaise patterns and backed with colored or self-toned silks and satins. Very dainty is a white kid set tooled in gold and mounted on a piece of stiff Louis brocade. Any one of the exquisite dark tan shades backed with coque de roche, or old rose, or with dull green leather over a clear grey silk is extremely pretty.

The art of painting on silk, satin, or chiffon lends itself to beautifying on the present style of dress, and many fancy articles out of the beaten track may be evolved from painted chiffon. The chiffon must be of a good quality firm and fine. The flowers chosen for the design should be something without too large a petal as the shading is less difficult. Pleiaria and small banksias make dainty designs when the colour scheme will admit of a background of cloudy, flitty shadings, toning into the colour of the chiffon The chiffon should be stretched on an ordinary piece of picture canvas about 2 1-2ft. by 1 1-2ft. A manikin is used to keep the hand from resting on the final material. Water-colour paints, a tube of Chinese white, and a bottle of aquarella, which is used instead of water, are the materials required.

Every woman loves lace—real lace especially—but there are only a few for whom this expensive luxury is possible. There is a legend that the first lace was made by a girl who preserved a beautiful piece of seaweed by catching to a piece of linen, with a fine thread the dainty parts of the leaves and stems. There is a new French lace embroidery which carries out this idea in a less poetic but very effective manner. Fine nainsook or French cambric, some net and mercerised cotton take the place of seaweed and linen. The work is suitable for the elaborate collars so much worn and for dainty handkerchiefs, and on coarser fabrics, such as linen, it is equally effective. Trace the design on the material need and beneath it lightly tack Brussels net Under the net place a piece of heavy cotton cloth. Pass the design where it will be most effective with a coarse mercerised thread, using a much finer number for the actual embroidery. In padding, the stitches must always be the reverse of the way the embroidery is to be worked, and the embroidery itself is done in satin stitch, always being careful to take up the net foundation. When the design is finished, take a sharp pair of scissors and cut away the muslin all round the pattern, being careful not to clip the net. The net is, of course, cut away from any part of the material not covered by the design. When finished, the work looks like exquisite lace.

DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR CAR TRIALS.

THE RULES APPROVED.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Motor Union of Western India was held Thursday night, at No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, in order to deal with the final rules in connection with the trials. The Hon. Mr. R. A. Lamb, I.C.S., C.I.E., presided, and there were present :—Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie, I.M.S., Dr. A. H. Deane, Mr. B. H. Hewett, Captain J. R. Jennings, R.G.A., Mr. F. R. Hill, and Mr. Arthur Hoare.

The Honorary Secretary explained that the representative of the owners was unable to be present at the meeting, but, nevertheless, he had obtained the views of owners regarding the three points which had been raised, in discussion, in connection with the rules.

THE OBSERVER QUESTION.

The first of these points was the question of two-seated cars carrying observers, and it was evident that the owners, who put forward the objections, had not carefully perused the rule, or, they would have noticed that the wording of the rule states "The Committee may call upon drivers," &c. As a matter of fact, the Committee have not yet exercised this option, and they have practically decided they will not do so, and, consequently, there can be no objection to modifying the Rule accordingly. After further discussion, the Committee decided to modify the Rule, making it clear that all cars should carry observers.

CLEANING AND REPAIRS.

The Honorary Secretary then referred to the next question, which the owners had raised, in connection with the cleaning of cars at night The Committee have succeeded in getting the individual opinion of almost every owner, from which it appears that there is a wide divergence of opinion on this point, and that a very large number of owners are in favor of the original rule.

After some discussion the Committee decided that there should be no limit to the time taken in cleaning, adjusting and repairing Cars, on the first two days, that is, on the arrival at Agra, and on the arrival at Gwalior, but that, after that, the limit of time, during which repairs may be carried out, should be 1 1/2 hours every evening, after the Cars arrive, and half an hour every morning before they started.

STEAM CARS.

The Honorary Secretary then put forward the third point raised by the owners, namely, the question of Steam Cars stopping for water. After some discussion the Committee decided to retain the optional stop of 10 minutes at the various places indicated, and in order to place the Cars on an equal basis it was decided that any Car might stop who wished to stop either for Petrol, Kerosene or water, the Committee reserving the right to cancel these optional stops at any time during the run.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE PROBABLE STARTERS.

The entries for the Trials closed Thursday night at 5 o'clock, and the following are the Cars included in the list, all of which it is expected will make a show at Delhi, on the morning of the 26th December :—

Name of Car.	Horse Power.	Owner.	Driver.	Seating Capacity
Lenoir	3 1-2	J W Hall	Owner	2
Miniatures	9	C A Cooke	Owner	2
Speedwell	6	G V Seavell	Owner	2
Wolseley	6	Lieut Skelton	Owner	2
Wolseley	6	Capt Mosse	Owner	2
Wolseley	6	R J Vakil	P Taylor	2
Da Dion	6	B H Hewett	Owner	4
Albany	7	J A Kirkbride	Owner	4
Da Dion	7	K D Wadia	C R Bissele	2
Albany	7	A Lawson	Owner	3
Da Dion	8	D M Dalal	Owner	4
De Dion	8	R A Lamb	Owner	4
Darracq	8	A Shakespear	Owner	4
Panhard	8	Hormusji Sorabji	Owner	4
Beaufort	9-10	H A H Fox	Owner	4
Argyll	10	R Grant	.....	4
Gardner Serpollet	12	M C Peat	Owner	5
Renault	12	Lieut Rose	Owner	4
Redionda	10	L Grosman	Owner	4
Humber	10-12	Major Warren	K D Wadia	4
Tony Hubur	10-12	F B Stewart	Owner	4
Turner Mesge	2	J H Johnson	Owner	4
Gardner Serpollet	12	J A Abbott	Owner	4
De Dion	12	W Leslie	Owner	4
Lanchester	12	Ranji Singhi	...	4
Di Dion	12	Lionel Inglis	Owner	4
De Dion	12	H H Maharaja Scindia	J E Addyman	4
De Dion	12	Dr A H Deane	Owner	4
Darracq	12	C Sawyer	Owner	4
Orleans	12	F A Rodewald	Owner	4
Darracq	16	Huntley Walker	...	4
Clement	12-16	Arthur Hoare	Owner	4
Fiat	16	Count di Groppello	.....	4
Thornycroft 2		A J Dale	Owner	5
Napier	20	S F Edge	Basil Johnson	4
Gardner Serpollet	20	H H Rajah of Pudukotai	.....	7
Diedrich	24	W L Sorel	Owner	4
Darracq	30	Huntley Walker	...	4

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SOUDAN.

THE hired transport Soudan, Captain S. de B Lecyer, R. & G. R., arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Southampton, which port she left on the 23rd November. She brought drafts for various regiments consisting of 45 officers, 16 ladies, and 7 children, 17 warrant Officers, 19 women, and 13 children, and 1103 non-commissioned officers and men, 40 women, and 43 children. The following are the names of the officers :—

Lieut-Col G Herbert, 2nd R. F
Major and Mrs C F Shipley and 2 children
Major E H Cox
Capt and Mrs Wright
Capt and Mrs R Hutchinson
Capt G S Guyon
Capt M S Cole
Capt L F Ashburner
Capt and Mrs E I Bell and 2 daughters
Capt G M Lee
Lieut E Frederick
Lieut S J Lowe
Lieut Sir F F. Waller
Lieut M R Hodgson
Lieut W P Hill
Lieut H Wilson
Lieut-Col W W Pike
Major and Mrs G Scott
Major and Mrs Mason
Lieut A Smallman
Lieut C Bradley
Lieut D P Johnstone
Lieut A Bamford
Lieut J H Pellison
Lieut G Fleming
2nd Lieut J A Stewart
2nd Lieut N M Wilson
2nd Lieut C B Bennett
2nd Lieut K F Birchall
2nd Lieut and Mrs A E McDowell
Major G Twiss
Major W Goring
Capt and Mrs F Wilson
Capt and Mrs K E Nangle and children
Lieut Balderston
Lieut A Ingram
Sub-Lieut Denghilh
Sub-Lieut Wilson
2nd Lieut P Dadd
Miss N Fruman
Miss Hughes
Mrs Farmer
Mrs Grech and infant
Mrs Phillips and infant
Mrs Patherson and child
Lieut A Menden
Rev R Morrison
Rev T Nolan
Capt and Mrs H Laverton
Capt J Garwood,
Capt M French

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Bombay Education Society's Schools was held last evening at Byculla the Right Rev. Dr Pym, D. D., Bishop of Bombay presiding. The School play shed was gaily decorated for the occasion while a spacious dais was erected at one end of the shed. The attendance was very large those present including the Venerable Archdeacon Scott, Major R. M. deBerry, Commandant of the Colaba Depot, Rev. G. R. A. Courtice, Mr. E. H. Elsworthy, Mr. S. J. Sargent, and others.

THE REPORT.

The proceedings opened with the submitting of the Report by the Rev. G. R. A. Courtice, the Honorary Secretary. The report stated that the number of children as present on the books in the combined Schools is 302 as compared with 284 at the end of December 1903. Out of those boys who have left the School this year, 32 were old enough to take up work, and employment was found for all of them. Two boys were presented last year for the Matriculation Examination. One passed ; the other failed in Science by three marks only. He was only fifteen years old, and was, therefore, able to sit this year for the Subordinate Medical Entrance Examination at the minimum age of sixteen, and was one of the successful candidates. In now four years since the Schools have been raised to the Matriculation Standard, and since then twelve boys, five of whom were on the foundation, have passed that examination. Of these twelve ons has entered Government service, three have found work on railways, three have entered the Subordinate Medical Service (one boy holds the silver medal of this year) four have joined Colleges in Bombay, and one has gone to England to continue his studies at Wrens. The School has

AURANGABAD NOTES.

On the night of the thirteenth instant, writes our Aurangabad correspondent, a Buaniah, named Gulabchand, who had undertaken the contract of supplying grain, cash, condiments etc., to the officers and men of the 98th Infantry, reported that a serious robbery had taken place at his temporary shop in which property to the extent of over a 1,000 rupees, in ready cash, is said to have been stolen. Captain W. E. Pye, the Superintendent of Police, enquired into the matter, but finding no corroboration of the complainant's statement, he has cancelled the grocer's contract and has transferred him to the Jalnah station.

Colonel R. Wapshere, D.S.O., the Officer Commanding the station, held a preliminary inspection of the 98th Infantry located at the Ganga Bowli on the 9th instante. Everything appeared to be satisfactory.

On the 3rd instant the 98th Infantry were led out for a tactical route march from the Cantonment to Ginowrie—a small village situated about 13 miles from the station. After resting there about two hours, they returned to their own quarters with the same tactics. The Officer Commanding and a few others trampedthe whole way forward and backward, although they had their mounts with them. It is a notable feat to travel 25 miles within 10 hours and speaks volumes for the pluck and endurance of both officers and men.

A daring robbery occurred the other night in Gowlipura, in the house of a clerk belonging to the office of the local spinning and weaving mills, while the inmates were fast asleep, some thief or thieves rushed in and decamped with a casket containing jewelry consisting of a gold necklace, ear-rings, rings and other trinkets to the value of over Rs. 500. No trace of the ornaments has as yet been discovered.

Two days ago while a Moglai Police Amen (Inspector) of Aurangabad was riding about in the city, he came across a man who was standing in his way. On being peremptorily ordered to make way the man suddenly pulled the police officer from his horse and an altercation took place. The case has been laid before the Jalookdar for adjudication. Strange to say, while the assailant is still at large the assaulted man is in custody in the Moglai Thana, thus exemplifying the Moglai text that a man should be incarcerated not for striking, but for being struck.

Among the red letter days of the week must be recorded the celebration of the Ramzan which took place on the 14th at the large cantonment Bedgaon, but owing to the prevalence of plague it was very sparsely attended. The total attendance was about 5,000. That a contingent personage, the Grand Imam, was there was not a meagre attendance has not been witnessed for over a decade. Advantage is taken of this auspicious occasion for enemies to be reconciled with each other, to forget old feuds. It is said the executioner stands ready by the side of the Mullah to cut him down in case he breaks down or makes any slip in his orations. It takes a man of iron nerve to conduct such a perilous task in the presence of such a large and motley throng, but with a sword dangling over his devoted head, the ordeal must be anything but pleasant to the man. There were richly caparisoned elephants and horse, vehicles of an descriptions, to carry their owners home to partake of their beloved dish of "Sewah" (Indian vermicelli) which each family folk take so much pride in preparing with their own hands. Of course, those who can afford it, obtain their supply of this favorite diet from Raza, who it is has acquired a world wide celebrity. The eyes sure of all eyes, more especially that of the merchants, was the 1st Jalookdar who was the "lion" dignitaries of the Divisional Commissioner (Saubah), who is absent as yet on leave. He was attended by a few of his subordinates and friends and relatives, but the usual charity was not meted out. As his escort, there were about a hundred Rohillas, a company of Moglai Infantry, about 50 artillery gunners and nearly 60 cavalry sowars. While the ceremony was proceeding a vast number of shopkeepers of all sorts and conditions had collected and formed a huge bazaar.

A curious case of caste prejudice has cropped up within the week. A Purdesi was German took to himself a Mahomedan wife on which account he was excommunicated. On wishing to rejoin the community, he was mulcted in the sum of Rs. 150. But instead of fully admitting him on receipt of this fine, the community refused to have anything to do with the funeral obsequies of his legal mother who died shortly afterwards unless he paid the fine over again which the man has naturally refused. He has now become a Mahomedan.

While the Government is pressing rather heavily for wages, Salsa and conservancy taxes, it would be a beneficial act, were a Census Commissioner appointed to ascertain the exact number of the population in and out of cantonment.

A barber's wife having died, her caste women went to perform the funeral rites. But, strange to say without any rhyme or reason, their unfortunate husbands have been dismissed the service summarily this being deprived of pension.

Among the visitors to Aurangabad this week have been Lieut. General Sir A. Hunter and Major General D. Haig.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co.

DISPLAY AT THE EXHIBITION.

This well known Company has a prominent plot for their exhibits at the Exhibition in class VI Textile Fabrics, opposite the Jewellery shops and near the Bandstand. This stall is in charge of Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Banajee Assistant Manager of the Company. The stall has a wide entrance as the whole front opens into three archways nicely decorated with drapery and shields. The inside of the stall is decorated in red, blue and white cloth manufactured and dyed at the mills, with a white canopy. The sides of the stall are covered with white and slate cloth, the latter forming the dado. The floor is covered with the carpet manufactured at the mills. In the front there is a show case with large tables on each side laid out with pieces of cloth of various colours, qualities and finish. The Company has taken particular care to show on these tables only those goods which are produced from Indian cotton and which have an enormous sale in India. Their drousering and sukar cloth are in appearance after up to date woollen checks in colour and design. The bleached twill and Turkish bath towels which are arranged round one of the two posts of the stall greatly attract the attention of the visitors. The centre show case is stocked with thread and hosiery goods. The thread goods exhibited are marking cotton, sewing cotton on reels and cards in white and assorted colours, embroidery silkette cord (which is mercerised in the Company's superior glazed thread best six cord machine thread, ball twine, assorted superior crochets cotton in balls of various sizes &c. The hosiery department, too, is very attractive both for its finish and arrangement. At the back of this showcase on a large stand 6 by 18 by 18 feet covered with red, blue and white cloth are amongst the products of the various processes through which the raw cotton has to pass before being spun into yarn and woven into cloth viz cotton from the field in pods, then from pressed bales and after being passed through openers, laps from the scutchers and cards and drawing over various bobbins of the speed frames and yarns from No. 10's to 50's on bobbins and bundles. At the top are arranged dyed hanks on the right side of the stall. Coloured bobbins, unsized and sized beams are also seen. In one of the quarter glass cases, visitors will find samples of fringe execution this Company manufactures for the Government Supply and Transport Department for their khaki pugrees samples of which, along with the fringe attached, will be found on the exhibit table. In a similar case there are samples of various shuttles, this Company uses for their looms and all specimens of coloured yarn dyed at the mills are shown on a card. The crases of the second warping machines are also exhibited in the exhibit table. This Company manufactures cotton yarn of various counts of development and manufacture is a unique idea and makes a notable show in the whole class of textile fabrics. The model power loom which is placed here is a good piece of workmanship.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ending midnight, yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper Colaba and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Mazagon	—	0	1
B Manjvy Cumbala Umarkhadi and Dongri	—	0	2
C Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Kumbharwada and Chira Bazar	—	0	10
D Kalbadevi, Girgaum, Chor Bazar, Mandvi and Khetwadi	—	0	4
E Mandvi and Nowroji Hill	—	0	2
F Parel and Mazagaon	3	1	3
G Sion	0	0	1
H Bandra	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residential and Parkyard	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	0
Total	3	1	24
Total cases and deaths to date	277,79	238,87	
Same date last year		31,96	

BOMBAY 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17TH.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Small Arab Plate—3-45 p.m.
2nd Race—Sellaz Handicap—3-57 p.m.
3rd Race—The Arab Plate—4-10 p.m.
4th Race—The Govern Plate—4-22 p.m.
5th Race—The Ladies' Maiden Plate—4-35 p.m.
6th Race—The Selection Plate—4-50 p.m.

Owners are requested to see that their Horses are Saddled and Jockeys dressed in their Colours at the Stables at the following hours:—

Colaba	2-35 p.m.
Church Gate	2-40 p.m.
Byculla	2-45 p.m.
Grand Stand	2-50 p.m.

Local Time

THE WAR AND THE PROPHET.

"IS VICTORY POSSIBLE?" IN MANCHURIA.

(BY A MILITARY EXPERT.)

The report from General Kuropatkin, published this week, that in a skirmish with the Japanese on the Sha-Ho, on the 20th instant, the losses were unimportant, and that he had received no report of fighting on the 21st along the front of the Manchurian army, is curiously in keeping with messages from other sources, pointing to a stalemate on the Sha-Ho. For three weeks a battle has been expected, the two armies being almost in touch with each other along a front which extends for something like twenty-five miles; but nothing is done, for apparently neither side is strong enough to take the offensive. The Russians are believed to have a force of about 300,000 men, while opposed to them are about 250,000 Japanese. May not such a situation be regarded as a portent?

Will the Manchurian campaign be the last undertaken by any Power which is not assured of an enormous numerical superiority over its adversary?

Such are the questions which would have been put by Jean de Bloch, millionaire and "theorist," of Warsaw, were he now alive. M. Bloch never gave away a point against his opponents, and just as he's kept upon the events of the Boer campaign, to justify his theories, he would assuredly take the present war as further confirmatory evidence. There are many things in the present, as there were in the Boer war which do not coincide with the Bloch theory. But the main facts of both struggles are undisputed; and those really familiar with what M. Bloch did say can trace their adumbration easily in the six ponderous volumes which make up "The War of the Future."

What did M. Bloch really preach? First of all he preached peace. It was he (said rumour) who persuaded Nicholas II. to issue the manifesto which led to The Hague Conference. But M. Bloch was not a peace propagandist in the ordinary sense of the term. He was a practical man, with practical knowledge of many aspects of war. He had taken part in the mobilisation for the campaign of 1877-78, had built strategical railways on Russia's western frontier, and he had drawn up plans for the provisioning of Warsaw in time of siege. He was a man of affairs, and cared nothing for sentimental and humane considerations. But war was waste, and as an economist he hated the waste of war as only a Communist made the waste of Protection. How, he asked himself could warfare be stopped?

"ECONOMIC EXHAUSTION."

The answer was that war would never be stopped, but that it would stop itself. This conclusion did not at present apply to wars between greatly unequal Powers, or to wars of great nations against ill-armed savages. The predatory instinct was ineradicable. But European nations take no account of such wars. The one wasteful and ruinous war which all apprehend is a conflict between the Triple Alliance and the Dual Alliance. Such a war, said M. Bloch, was impossible, because it would stop itself. The figures mugle it seem make all wars impossible. In the present only one war was impossible.

To those who really studied his writings and lectures, M. Bloch's arguments was plain. A war, he declared, is terminated by the exercise of pressure—during fighting force by one side before economic exhaustion has forced it to abstain. As an economist (in which capacity he began the study of war), he declared that neither side in the possible Armageddon would be able to stand the economic financial and social strain of a prolonged campaign. They could neither find money nor food for the civil population, nor could they withstand the social disruption which would follow a year's war. A war, therefore, was impossible by reason of its own measureless profitable. It must end decisively by military measures within a comparatively short time.

One side must beat the other to its knees. That, said M. Bloch, is possible as a military problem. But it is not possible within the limited time allowed by economic and social conditions.

MORAL EFFECTS OF ATTACK.

The whole theory rests on the difficulty of attack. M. Bloch had not only studied himself, but he had collected the opinions of nearly every general on the Continent. Collating these opinions with the result of recent struggles, he came to the conclusion that the prospect of successful attack was enormously diminished. In a great European war neither side would have a great superiority of numbers. An invader would have to break through almost impregnable permanent defences. The now methods of underground fortification, wire entanglements, the magazine rifle, the quick-firing gun, would make such attack almost impossible. Artillery fire, the classic method of preparing an attack, was vain against well-built entrenchments. "A. fortress," M. Bloch loved to quote Todleben, "we would fire all day for the purpose of killing a single Turk." The experiences of Colenso, of Modder River, and of Paardeberg showed how little a well-entrenched defender had to fear from artillery fire. As for artillery's "moral effect" M. Bloch gibbed at it. The "moral effect" was based upon fear, and when soldiers learnt that there was nothing to fear, the moral effect would disappear.

Frontal attacks were almost impossible. They could only be carried out by overwhelming numbers used in front with terrible sacrifice of life, or by vast flanking movements. But neither side could possess overwhelming numbers. They might concentrate them on one particular spot, but when the whole forces were equal such a move would end in many things in one person, as there were in the Boer war which do not coincide with the Bloch theory. But the main facts of both struggles are undisputed; and those really familiar with what M. Bloch did say can trace their adumbration easily in the six ponderous volumes which make up "The War of the Future."

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NO WAY ROUND.

M. Bloch did not leave out of account the human factor; but he saw no great differences in morale or equipment between the two European forces. There were no great soldiers to turn the scale, and though such might emerge suddenly, they could do little. The modern battlefield was too big to be locked by one stroke of genius, and no one commander could supervise it. With fifteen million soldiers in the field a Napoleon could not materially affect the fray. It would be a war of destruction and exhaustion.

"War," said M. Bloch, in his lecture at the Petit Luxembourg during the Paris Exhibition of 1900, "will begin in the success of the side with most troops on the spot; but before this side has gained decisive victory numbers will be equalised, and the struggle will continue in allies—slaughter. Neither combatant gaining any great advantage. The perfection of war has made war (which means nothing unless it means victory) commit suicide."

How does the Bloch theory compare with the Manchurian fact? Is war killing war? Hardly, he hoped. The frontal attack has, on the whole, failed. At Kiulencheng, at Kinchau, at Liao-yang the Japanese had to find "a way round, to quote a historic South African phrase. Where there has been no way round, as at Port Arthur (which is no doubt fortified than most European frontiers), they have failed dismally. They have been mown down like rabbits, as M. Bloch predicted. At Liao-yang they attacked Zarubayeff's rearguard, in a vain attempt to drive the Russians into the town before Kuropatkin had provided for retreat. Though attacked by Oku's overwhelming numbers five times, the Russians held their ground. Meantime the Japanese were seeking a way round at Yental. They failed in this, plainly because they lacked the overwhelming numbers needed to outflank, and to hold an army in front, at one and the same time. For days Kuroki, whose attack had become frontal, tried to beat Kuropatkin, and Kuropatkin attacked Kuroki in turn, without result on either side. The flank movement failed because it turned into a frontal movement. All this is exactly as M. Bloch prophesied.

THE STAGE OF STALEMATE.

In the quotation given above M. Bloch predicted initial success for the nation with its men on the spot. When forces were equalised he predicted a period of stalemate, each side being impotent in attack and unconquerable in defence. Is not this the history of the present war up to and since the concentration on the Sha-ho?

So far the strategical side. On the tactical side M. Bloch has also justified himself. He predicted the battles would end by exhaustion, not by victory, that frontal attacks would fail, and the armies would be so dispersed that no single stroke would end a battle, and that where the limits of human endurance and not stop fighting, it would stop because ammunition would be fired away more rapidly than it could be supplied. This is an exact repetition of the situation on the Sha-ho, as far as it can be judged from telegrams. And there seems no prospect whatever of Russia beating Japan or Japan beating Russia within the limits of time dictated by financial and social considerations in both countries.

The war, in fact, appears to have come to the stage of stalemate foreseen by M. Bloch. Was there ever a stronger argument for peace? "The statesmen of the Continent," said M. Bloch, "shrink from making war, not because they are peaceful and unambitious but because they see no prospect of gaining anything. That is the best pledge of peace.—Daily News."

MOTORING EXPENSES.

One of the principal considerations which the buyer of a motor-car has to bear in mind though he often fails until too late to realize the importance of it, is the amount he may be called upon to pay away for repairs. Many an incipient motorist, fondly imagining that his motor will take care of itself, starts off with but the haziest knowledge of the mechanism of his car, and suffers a breakdown far out in the country. It may be only a defective sparking-plug that has caused the pause, but, owing to his ignorance, he is compelled to send many miles for a repairer to release him from his difficulty. Small wonder then, if, through his lack of knowledge, he is victimised in his repair bill. I am reminded of this subject, writes a correspondent of a home paper, by an experience which befell me when in consequence of a slipping clutch. I mentioned to the engineer of a garage that it would be well to see what was wanted. On my return I was informed that the clutch leather was worn away and would have to be renewed; and, furthermore, that to perform this operation it would be necessary to dismount the gear-box—In all a matter costing several pounds. As a matter of fact, I found that in order to get access to the clutch mechanism, it was only necessary to lift four nuts. On doing this I discovered that my leather was only greasy, so that the application of a little petrol remedied all defects at a cost of less than a penny. This is an excellent instance of the way in which unnecessary charges may swell the repair bill of the amateur motorist, and create an erroneous impression of the expenses of motoring.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin", writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wemyss and March says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet bat and nursery, and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

RECENT HAPPENINGS ON THE CONGO.

While the wrath of the nation rose with a sudden flare over the outrage committed by the Baltic Fleet, the Congo question—which had revived of late through Mr. Morel's journey to America as the representative of the Congo Reform Association, the publication of his book and the correspondence in the "Times" on the Commission of Inquiry—faded once more into nothingness. But because less is heard of the question, it must not be thought that matters have solved themselves, or that it is flogging a dead horse to drag the matter once more into the light of day. Some time ago a short account was given in these columns of the iniquitous doings of the the A. B. I. R. Concession Company, which some of the most reliable missionaries of the Congo Baloio Mission—Messrs. Frost, Harris, and Stannard—had exposed. Since then it transpires that the A. B. I. R., infuriated with the missionaries, has endeavoured to make their lives a burden. Here are a few of the annoyances to which they are subjected, as revealed by the special Congo supplement of the "West African Mail," the official organ of the Congo Reform Association:—1. They must locate every tree they cut down and receive permission from the director of the company before they fell it. They must then send in the dimensions and pay an exorbitant tax. 2. The road communicating between the mission station and the A. B. I. R. factory has been closed. This avenue was planted by the missionaries and is their only exit to the river. 3. They are forbidden to buy foodstuffs from the natives, and are threatened with actions at law if they do. This in order to make these parties to the system of forced labour which compels the natives to supply food to the missions. In this country, therefore, supposed to be open to free trade, they are denied freedom of purchase and compelled to import tinned foods. 4. Soldiers in the employ of the A. B. I. R. are being brought in to the villages to forbid the people to send their children to the mission school and mission services. 5. The A. B. I. R. declines to allow the mails of the mission to be carried on their steamers. 6. The native servants and employees of the mission are threatened with floggings and imprisonment if they frequent the paths of the company the paths being public roads.

Doubtless the religious hope by these means to drive away these unpleasantly frank neighbours, who are not afraid to speak the truth, and who have supplied the "specific facts" and "names" and "dates" for which the Congo Government has clamoured so long. Strange to say, the first copy of the official organ of the Congo Government—"New Africa"—absolutely ignored the accusation brought by Messrs. Frost, Harris, and Stannard—accusations of murder by cannibal sentries and other atrocities for which sixteen Belgians are in Boma gaol at the present time.

The wheels of justice move slowly, but Mr. Morel has succeeded in impressing the President, and a certain portion of the American people with the unwillingness of the cause of the C.R.A., and the urgent need for active steps. An article has just been published in the American "Outlook," by Mr. Booker T. Washington, He quotes a report from the Rev. W. H. Sheppard, a coloured missionary, who has been eleven years on the Congo. He had been sent out by the mission to investigate what is known as a "rubber-raid." The raiders, in this case, were a tribe of cannibals known as the Zapo-Zaps. After a day's journey, he came up with the chief of the band, and, as he was acquainted with him, talked about the raid. The following conversation ensued:—

"How many did you kill?" I asked.

"We killed plenty; will you see some of them?"

"Oh, I don't mind," I said, reluctantly; but that was just what I wanted.

He said: "I think we have killed between eighty and ninety, and left a few in the other villages I don't know. I did not go, but sent my people."

The details of what Mr. Sheppard saw are too nauseating to repeat. Suffice it to say, that he saw, among other ghastly sights, eighty-one human hands, coarsely dried over a fire. They were stolen, he explained that "they always cut off the right hand and give it to the State on their return," and he further declared that he had been sent out to do this work by the State officers, as a punishment to certain neighbouring villages for failure to bring in the required amount of rubber.

How long are these horrors to continue? How long will the Powers remain satisfied with the promise of a Commission of Inquiry, that is composed chiefly of the representatives of the Government which is indicted with the responsibility of these murders? As Mr. Joseph Conrad wrote recently:

"It is an extraordinary thing that the conscience of Europe, rich, seventy years ago, put down the slave trade on humanitarian grounds, tolerates the Congo State to-day. It is as if the moral clock had been put back many hours."—Pall Mall Gazette.

RHODESIA'S "NUGGETY" GOLD.

WHAT THE DISCOVERY MAY MEAN.

PROBABLE INRUSH OF MINERS.

A Press representative made inquiries in the City as to the discovery of alluvial gold in the Victoria District of Rhodesia, reported by cable by the Administrator, Sir William Milton. Already, as readers of our City Intelligence are aware, the price of Chartered shares has risen by something like ten shillings in consequence of the intelligence.

"It is impossible to say at present what the discovery means," said a gentleman with special facilities for knowing the position of Rhodesian affairs. "If there is only a small area of alluvial gold, of course the effect may be trifling. But a wide-spreading deposit, especially if it is deep, and increasing in richness towards the bottom, as such deposits generally do, would mean in all probability a large influx of white settlers, followed by traders, and ultimately by agriculturists. It would open up the country, and greatly increase the value of the shares of the British South Africa Company."

"Might we not have machine mining on a large scale, with big companies and Chinese or Kaffir labour?"

"That is altogether unlikely. Capitalist development is necessary where rock has to be quarried from a great depth, ground down by machines, and chemically treated. But alluvial gold is quite different and lends itself to rapid working by the individual miner. It is most probable that the goldfield would be pegged out in the old-fashioned way, and worked by miners singly or in groups, as in the early days of California and Australia. The Chartered Company would be made to adopt any other policy, because such a system would pay them equally well in royalties and would draw a white population which would increase their permanent indirect revenues in many ways."

"Has mining by machinery never been applied to alluvial fields?"

"Ah, yes. Where, as in one part of West Africa, the sand has to be removed from a river bed, and dredgers must be employed. One work is best suited for a company, and at Klondyke, where the ground is frozen hard a great part of the year, machinery is beginning to replace the collsome hand labour of the first rush. But what is wanted in Rhodesia is an adequate water supply, cannot be dealt with better than by the miner working on his pegged-out claim. Even if there is a scarcity of water, the provision of that may be undertaken by a company, and charged for by an addition to the royalties. I think it is practically certain that if the discovery is as important as is hoped, a great inflow of white population will occur. But as present the Company know nothing more than is stated in Sir William Milton's cable. The statement that the gold discovered is "nuggety" sounds promising, and if the field is equal in richness to Klondyke, without its immense natural difficulties, the future of Rhodesia is assured."

HAIRDRESSERS' BATTLE.

THE STYLE FOR NEXT SEASON.

TWENTY-NINE young ladies sat in a double row. They formed the weirdest spectacle. Each had her hair down, or, rather, brushed out in the wildest way.

They were looking amusedly at themselves in small looking-glasses on the table before them, more than a thousand eyes were looking, also amusedly, at them. Beside each lady was a gentleman in evening dress. But the gentlemen were looking strained and anxious.

A voice sounded through the room: "Gentlemen, you may—begin!"

At the word "begin," each anxious-looking gentleman suddenly became alive with excitement. Each armed himself with a comb, and, seizing his shock-headed lady by the hair, took a brush in the other hand, and the thousand eyes around looked on with growing excitement.

It was the annual contest of the Academie Internationale de Coiffure, and the most skilful hairdressers of London, Paris and St. Petersburg were in the Portman Rooms to display their art against one another, and to fix the style in which ladies will wear their hair in the coming season. It was a mighty battle. To the winner every minute of the struggle was worth a sovereign, and the honour would make his fame.

Forty-five minutes was allowed. Each artist could adopt what style he chose, and use extra hair if his model was blessed with insufficient to allow of the ideal in art. But that extra hair had to be brought to the battle lank and straight and four of the competitors were disqualified for bringing either it or their model already "waved."

Silently the battle waxed. The lady models joined in the fray, first bending their heads swiftly this way or that as was needed, and then handing up one by one the hairpins or ornaments.

Then the voice sounded again, "Gentlemen leave your models." And the artist stood aside and gazed, with the thousand eyes, admiringly upon their work. What a change there was! The five-and-twenty ladies who had been shockheaded were now ready for a State performance at the Opera.

The Jury walked round and round, and found their task a difficult one. At last they decided on the winner of the first prize, £20, a gold medal, and a diploma—Mr. J. Poster, London.

It was truly a wonderful coiffure, dressed "high," waved up the back, with a big plait round below the crown, and light curls and coques on the front.

"High" dressing was the general rule. So, apparently, there will be no radical change for the ladies to undergo this season.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE NEGRO QUESTION.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

The report that President Roosevelt had changed his policy with regard to the South and the negro question is untrue and Southern political leaders who have apparently accepted the report are likely to be disappointed.

I learn, writes a Washington correspondent from a close friend of the President that he will continue to appoint negroes to office when suitable coloured men are advanced for the various positions. The President is most tenacious on this point, and I understand that he will persist in the appointment of Dr. Crum, the negro who was appointed collector of the port of Charleston, South Carolina.

The Senate has never yet passed this appointment, and it is "still" held up. The President will rename Dr. Crum for the collectorship as soon as Congress meets in December, and it is expected that this time, which will make the third attempt, the Senate will surrender and sanction the appointment of this negro, who personally is in no way objectionable even to Southerners. The President feels that any change in his policy in this respect would be tantamount to an admission of a serious mistake.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The fire which on a Sunday in last February burnt 140 acres of the business quarter of Baltimore was not in size or swiftness or great heat as terrible as was at first reported. There was a wind that ranged from 10 to 22 miles an hour—a good wind but not a gale; the heat is thought hardly anywhere to have been greater than 2,200 degrees Fahrenheit—enough to melt glass freely, but cast-iron typewriters only in a few cases. After the first hour the fire, it is true, was in its main march quite uncontrollable—from the moment, indeed, about eleven o'clock in the morning, when the flames that had been smouldering in the basement of J. E. Hurst and Co.'s enormous wholesale dry-goods house suddenly rushed up the unenclosed well-hole in the centre of the building. Its the collected fumes with a great explosion, and burst simultaneously from the windows of every storey. The sixty-three fire engines from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, New York, and smaller towns near-by could, is is true, only narrow the fire's frontage by a block or so as it swept eastwards through the streets. But that is so in every conflagration; a fire brigade must conquer as once or it may as well draw up on the far side of the nearest canal; that is the next line of defence. The unique interest of the Baltimore conflagration was its passage through a group of fireproof skyscrapers. It is the first time, we believe, that these wonders of steel and brick have been tested thoroughly. On the whole they emerged, warped and discredited from the trial. The evidence has been carefully sifted by American experts who took train to Baltimore and walked among the wreckage. Their findings have now been published in the Journal of the British Fire Prevention Committee.

It seems that the steel framework suffered very little, 10 per cent. on the average, except in a few cases where it had been insufficiently encased or was exposed directly to the flames. On the other hand, the floors, except a few which were of concrete, and partitions failed badly. Terra-cotta was especially disappointing both here and as an outside facing. It does not change chemically, as wood or marble, but mechanically it has serious disadvantages, expanding rapidly and becoming very friable. The outside walls of red brick stood admirably when built up from the ground and self-supporting; when built, as the high-speed fashion is, in sections supported at each storey on a steel spandrels, they had bulged badly, owing to the exposure and consequent twisting of the spandrels. The loss in outside walls is put at 50 per cent of their value. Furniture and fittings were a total loss; to the tenant the buildings were not fireproof. The fire in almost every case entered at the windows, and some experts recommend that the fireproof shutters should in future be set inside the sashes, since the latter ignite in any case if they are of wood. Perhaps the saddest result of the trial, in the eyes of the ordinary person, is the complete discrediting of limestone, marble, and granite. Some granite columns are illustrated in this "Journal that have the melted shape of ill-used candles. It is clear that the Parthenon would not come up to modern standards of safety.

The recent competition at the Academie Internationale de Coiffure, in Baker-street, serves to show us that the barber's art is not quite dead yet. It was lost much of its ancient splendour, for the barbers have lost the dignities of letting blood and drawing teeth. Men and women take less interest in the braiding of their hair than they were wont to take. Men no longer wear wigs, nor do they treat their beards or moustaches with imagination. Women no longer "powder," nor do they have to be "set" with pomatum before going to a dance. In the old days, when they did all of these things, a barber's shop was a mixture of surgery, coffee-house, and green-room. The place was merry with music, for lutes were supplied to amuse those waiting their turns. At one end of the shop one might see a patient in a chair, with his arms stripped over a basin, being let bled by the barber-surgeon's lancet. In the various chairs one might watch the combing, scenting and curling of wigs, the trimming of beards into the Hammer, Roman T, Soldado, Sword, or Spanish fashion, the dressing of whiskers with red or blue ribbons, or the plastering of a head with grease and scented flour. While all this was going on in the shop the barber's minions were busy with my lady at her boudoir, streching her hair over wire shapes and plastering it tightly down with grease. They did this so effectively that often the lady did not dare to move her head for the two or three days during which the dressing had to last. But one day a quack doctor dressed up the future Lady Hamilton as dryads, with her hair braided in Greek style. Her beauty in the pose is supposed to have banished the old style of hairdressing for ever.

From Strasburg is reported the last chapter in a tragic affair that caused great excitement throughout Germany at a time before the novelist had brought such matters into prominence. In 1891 Captain Adam, a well-known fire eater of the 144th Regiment, who had a grudge against a young military doctor named Ruger, quarrelled with him on some casual pretext, and challenged him to a duel. Ruger's brother, a lieutenant in the army, knowingthat he was no match for his aggressor and that he would almost certainly be killed, went to the captain's rooms reproached him for his behaviour, and finally shot him dead with a revolver. He was, of course, arrested and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, besides being dismissed from the army. He has now, however, been pardoned by the Kaiser, and has just started for German South-west Africa, where he has volunteered for service against the Hereros as a common soldier. It seems an easy penance.

"His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves" has just signed a treaty with us, and we have many of us been admiring the photographs of him; but how many are there among us who could say where and what is or are the Algarves? We have been at pains to find out Algarves is not in South America. Is it the most southerly province of the present kingdom of Portugal, and until the year 1253 was a possession of the Moors. Alphonso III., a younger son of Alphonso the Fat, who succeeded in 1248, assumed, in honour of his victory over the Moslem, the additional title of King of the Algarves, and his successors have retained it. As you could tell from the first syllable the word comes from the Arabic; it means a land lying to the west.

It is now possible to see the Niagara Falls from above without adventuring on the little Maid of the Mist, that steams you out in hired oilskins into a driving Scotch mist, and then dances you back on the current like a cork on spree. Now you need not so much as turn your collar. The tunnel beneath the Falls is now complete. First was sunk a shaft of rather more than a hundred feet, in the bank, of course; then a great curved tunnel was carried at a safe distance beneath the upper river bed, and from out of it galleries run to the very middle of the Falls. Here are snugly appointed rooms, from whose windows you may gaze peacefully at the inside of the eighteen feet of water and imagine what it would look like below if it were not for the spray. But after all it is the smooth sweep above that is best worth seeing, where the deep flood goes over. And the aerated waters of the river below tell an story of their own.

What is locally known as a "beach kermesse" has just taken place on the Belgian coast between Ostende and Blankenberghe, where it has caused much rejoicing among the local peasantry. It takes the form of a vast deposit of star-fish, thrown up by the sea in such numbers that they cover the sands. It is said, for miles with a thick carpet. This sea-harvest is of very rare occurrence, and is hailed as a gift from Providence, as it provides a supply of excellent manure for the neighbouring fields. As soon as it takes place the whole countryside—men, women, and children—makes its way over the sandhills to the beach and sets to work piling up the star-fish in great heaps among the dunes, out of reach of high tide. While some are thus making sure of the prize, others are shovelling the heaps into waggons, wheelbarrows, sacks and every practicable receptacle in which to transport it to the farms. It is several years since the last beach kermesse took place. Its present occurrence is ascribed to the high winds which have recently prevailed on the Belgian coast.

Mr. F. Haverfield writes to the "Times" contradicting the statement that a MS. has just been found in the library at Christ Church, Oxford, containing the earliest picture of a cannon. The MS. is indeed there but it is by no means a new discovery. It is dated 1326, and may be the earliest picture of a cannon in existence. It represents a cannon "like a round-bellied flask, with a bolt or arrow for cannon-ball, and a black man for gunner." The "black man" is significant, for cannon, or "crakys of warr," probably came to England from the Saracens, or from the Moors of Spain. It is generally supposed that the English first used them at the battle of Crecy, in 1346, but it is almost certain that they used gunpowder in missiles (in explosive shells, hand granades, &c.) long before they used it to impel them. The early cannon, or "crakys," fired stone "shott" or "dyce of iron," for "the leaden shott callyd bowlettes" did not come into general use before the reign of Elizabeth. Ships that carried cannon invariably carried "pycks for sewing stone shotts," as we know from the curious inventories edited by Mr. Oppenheim. The primitive cannon used on shipboard may be seen at the College of Ordnance at Woolwich, where several specimens are on view, recovered from Mary Rose, a warship wrecked in Henry VIII.'s time, during an engagement with the French.

These cannon from the Mary Rose are made of brass and iron. They were not cast round a bore, but painfully forged in "rings" of metal, which were shrunken on to each other. The iron cannon were at one time painted scarlet. The brass, as far as we can tell, were merely burnished. The gun carriages were of wood, with little wheels at one end of them. In some cases the carriage was a mere wooden slab bolted to the deck, with a strong balk at the breech end to keep the "chamber," or breech-block, from flying out when the piece was fired. All of these guns were breech-loading, though the mechanism was very crude, and often dangerous. The chambers or breech-blocks were of heavy metal shaped something like a trowel blade. They were loaded, with their due shot and powder, by conical paper cartridges inserted into their hollow bodies. The gunner then thrust the breech-block bod

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

"If ever I take the example of the multitude, and write a play," remarked an old-established first nighter, as he left the painful scene of a clever woman being "booed" for producing another clever woman's none too acceptable comedy, "I shall invite all my friends to a late dinner on the night of its first presentation, and give orders to have it served slowly." The speaker had in his mind, of course, the instance he had just witnessed on a slightly unfavourable verdict turned into an absolutely hostile one through the mistaken kindness of admiring friends. It is the opinion of everyone who has properly studied the temper of an audience that there would be no "booing" at all if only the author's friends would be less demonstrative and determined in their praise of a thing which they know perfectly well to be unworthy of the writer's reputation. It is against attempts to force a false verdict, not against the author and the actors, that the "boos" are directed. And thus it is that a beloved and talented lady like Mrs. Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbes") and a popular actor as like Miss Olga Nethersole get let in for a hubbub such as that which followed the final curtain of The Flute of Pan.

Shorn of some of its tedious pomp, fitted with an additional supply of lines characteristic of the brilliance of its author, and played a little quicker by the actors The Flute of Pan, might yet survive its unhappy reception and develop into a success. The best wit of John Oliver Hobbes, not the best dresses of the costumier, is what is wanted at the Shaftesbury. The very brilliant mounting may be realistic enough, but it is tiring. Very brilliant dialogue, on the other hand, however unnatural it may be, is always a welcome. Imagine what the author of "The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham" might have made of the story of The Flute of Pan if she had been in her accustomed form! What a wealth of sparkling Craigieisms might have sprung from the story of an Earl who, renouncing riches and position in order to follow a life of Tolstoian simplicity, yet finds himself the husband of the Princess of Siguria, whom he has married only on condition that she returns with him to life in a studio as soon as he has put wrongs to rights in her little country, and made it possible for her to abdicate comfortably and conscientiously! But, alas! the time is most grievously eaten into by the bowing of courtiers, the blowing of trumpets, the reading of proclamations, and the display of Royal gowns, and one feels when one leaves the theatre more as if one had been witnessing the laying of a foundation stone than the playing of a comedy.

Miss Olga Nethersole is composed principally of highly strung nerves. That at all events, is the impression she gives you when she talks of her work and ambitions. There seems to be a suppressed excitement at the back of all her words, not only when she is down at the theatre in the midst of distracting worries, but as well when she is seated in her pretty drawing room overlooking Park Lane. Acting, though an intense delight to her, is also an intense strain, and a Nethersole first-night seldom goes by without a display of hysterics, such as the actress was the victim of between the third and fourth act of the new play at the Shaftesbury. Mr. Herbert Waring's almost comical bewilderment on that occasion, when he suddenly discovered that he was being leaned against, brought to one's mind the story of the fainting amateur actress who leaned against an amateur actor who just then happened to be fainting also, with results not difficult for the imaginative to picture. It was fortunate that Mr. Waring was not feeling like that amateur actor on the first night of The Flute of Pan.

Miss Nethersole had a fit of hysterics, or something very like them, on the occasion of her first appearance in public. And there was good reason for her distress, too. When quite a little girl, she was asked to take part in some amateur theatricals which were being given for the amusement of the inmates of a lunatic asylum. The head doctor of the asylum who sought the young actress's services being an old friend of the family, and hard to deny, the consent of Miss Nethersole's mother, most strongly opposed at that time to anything theatrical, was obtained, and "the night" in due course arrived. The girl had to make her entrance reciting a piece of poetry, but just as she appeared on the stage one of the female lunatics in the audience sprang up from her seat and declared that the frightened child was her long lost sister—a reception so little calculated to put the débutante at her ease, that the words promptly flew out of her head, and her head flew out of her control. Miss Nethersole will never forget that awful experience, and she tells of it to-day as though it had occurred yesterday.

When Miss Marie Tempest gives up the stage—may that calamity be indefinitely postponed—she will be entitled to look back upon herself, so to speak, as having been the leading light of two distinct branches of the theatrical profession—the queen of musical comedy, and the queen of comedy plain. Only a few years ago there was no one living to touch Miss Marie Tempest as the heroine of a Daly piece. And to-day it would be hard indeed to point to her equal in the realms of comedy. If her change of "line" be a loss to the musical comedy stage, it is a great gain to the stage to which Becky Sharp, The Marriage of Kitty, and lastly, The Freedom of Suzanne belong. Glorious as she was in Dorothy, The Geisha, The Artist's Model, and San Toy, such pieces have their limitations to the artist who seeks success in the creation of character, and it was not until Miss Tempest was freed from the necessity of continually walking down to the footlights to sing a song that she could show us her true worth as a comedienne.

Her husband, Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lennox, has not provided her this time with so good a comedy all round as The Marriage of Kitty. But there is a first act to the Freedom of Suzanne which gives Miss Tempest such a wealth of opportunity for the display of her best comedy that no one who has seen her in it would be in the least surprised at the piece running for as long as any of her others. At benefit matinees, where the programme consists of excerpts from the plays of the moment, it is usual to select the second or third act for presentation. This will not be so in the case of The Freedom of Suzanne. The first one will be the show act, where Marie Tempest holds the stage for at least a quarter of an hour (a long time in a theatre) while she goes over the details of an adventure which she knows will induce her husband to give her the freedom she longs for. In her reckless bid for a free life, which will give her the right, or will not withhold from her the wrong, of flirting with whom she pleases, the actress gives, probably the most remarkable exhibition of the various moods and emotions of a wayward woman ever seen on the stage. Riotously merry in anticipation of her success, deeply in earnest in her determination to get it, cynically demure, unreasonably indignant, obstinate wicked, coolly devil-may-care, hotly defiant, humorous, rowdy, and absolutely bewitching—such by turns is Miss Tempest in that bad quarter of an hour for Suzanne's husband, and that good quarter of an hour for her audience, and the episode with its beautiful acting would keep the play for months at the Criterion were its second and third acts twice as spiritless again as they now seem to be in comparison with its first.

Mr. Edward St. John Brenon is not the sort of man to feel nervous about incurring the wrath of a profession so amiably disposed, and in the main so gentle as the dramatic one. So the well-known Irish journalist and critic has decided to publish in book-form the series of essays on contemporary actors, actresses, and the drama, which appeared in one of London's literary and social weeklies in 1903, under the heading "Summer Worship; or the New Idolatry." Mr. Brenon it seems, has brought the work completely up to date, a task involving, of course, considerable labour in the way of addition and elimination. Among the additions are a couple of chapters on opera in England, English composers and English singers which are likely to excite some discussion in the musical world; and among the eliminations is not a little misunderstanding between Mr. Brenon and Sir Henry Irving, which the author would like to see straightened out before the eminent tragedian bids farewell to the stage. In this instance only does the writer permit himself to introduce a personal matter; and it is pretty certain, in view of the bubbling geniality on the one side, and the intensely dignified temper on the other, that the personal element of the book will be as unproductive of trouble as it is limited.

Mme. Liza Lehmann's typically "musical comedy" score of Sergeant Brue came as a great surprise to those who were familiar with her dainty "Daisy Chain" methods, and who doubtless thought that she was capable of composing only one class of music. So to the musical amateurs of the drawing-room and the chamber concert there is another and perhaps greater surprise in store in the composer's portion of the coming comic opera, Ladyland, for which no less an ornament of the "new school" than Mr. Frank Lambert is responsible. It is hard to imagine a composer so given to the production of mere musical whispers as Mr. Lambert throwing himself into the robust business of the ensemble number and the rollicking chorus, and the picture of contrast the experiment presents is parallel almost to the notion of Mr. Robert Hichens suddenly taking to football! And yet it comes to me, from the common ornithological but not unreliable source, that the Frank Lambert's score of Ladyland is as sufficient in the characteristics of comic opera as Mme. Lehmann's work in Sergeant Brue.

Mr. Eustace Ponsonby, familiarly known in Bohemian circles as "Scrubby Ponsonby," possibly because there is a particular smooth look, both about the man and his dress, is a member of the Ponsonby family, so long and so closely connected with the household of the late Queen, and an unfailing first-nighter, not only at the theatres, but at the "halls," especially when new wrestlers, boxers, or "strong men" are the "attraction," in a friendly and roving sort of partnership with the late amateur composer, Claude Nugent, who died a few years ago from what the poor fellow himself comically described as "chronic late nights," Mr. Ponsonby wrote produced, and performed in many a burlesque for drawing-room and club presentation so that we shall expect to find in Ladyland the touch of a fairly adept and professional hand.

The present "boom" in physical culture is the subject of a new comedy which has been written by Lady Betty Balfour and the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, wife of the Colonial Secretary, and the authoress of the sensationally socialistic play, Warp and Woof which not long ago created so much discussion in the world of the sweating dressmakers of the West. The story of the new play is entirely comical, and shows how the physical culture craze can be overdone in woman, especially from the point of view of the physically undeveloped man of Mayfair; and there are strong suggestions thrown out to the effect that the freedom of the ladies' physical culture costumes go no little way towards making "displays" an attractive substitute for amateur theatricals. This looks as if "farcical comedy" would have been a more fitting description of the work of Mrs Lyttelton and Lady Betty Balfour—the latter of whome by-the-way, is the wife of Mr. Gerald Balfour, and therefore a sister-in-law of the Premier. Add to this latest instance of aristocratic dramatic authorship the fact that there is a new play coming out by Mr. R. Vernon Harcourt, a son of the late Sir William, and we get for the working dramatist an excellent opportunity for satirising the present Society craze for mental culture!

Two men named Long and Moore, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, stationed at Belgaum, went out duck shooting in the tank near Belgaum Fort, on the 6th instant. Long, in trying to capture a duck he had shot, got out of his depth and was drowning, when Moore went to his rescue, with the unfortunate result that both were drowned.

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Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

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A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in min that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinry They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and snpply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promotted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further information to any requiring it.

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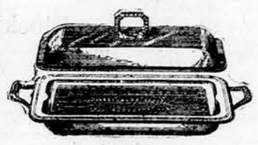
Rs. 40. Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.

Rs. 22. Eggs, Toast, Butter with Spoons.

Rs 8 Table Flower Vase.

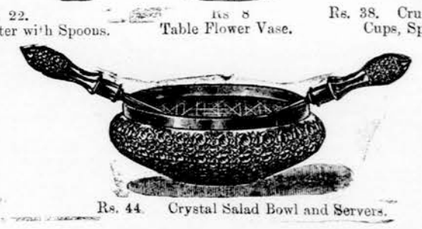
Rs. 38. Cruet in combination with Egg Cups, Spoons and Butter dish.

Rs. 30 Egg Stand, Six Cups and Spoons gilt inside.



Rs. 60. Breakfast dish, 3 pieces.

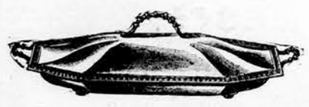
Rs. 5-8. Toast.



Rs. 44 Crystal Salad Bowl and Servers.

Rs. 5. Toast.

Rs. 110. 11" Breakfast dish with Stand Spirit Lamp, Drainer and E. P. plate.



Rs. 75. Breakfast dish 3 pieces.

Rs. 38. Entree dish convertible into two dishes by removal of handle.

Rs. 20. Toast Rack and Butter dish with Knife

Rs 33. Claret Jug.

Rs 47.

Table Gong mounted on oak Stand The two bells have each a different tone and are supported by Horn standard mounted to represent Dolphin.

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Rs. 20 Chop dish and Cover.

Rs. 37. Butter dish and Cruet with Butter Knife and top to dish.

Rs. 80. Asparagus dish with Server and sauce boat.

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THE MORAL.

need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."
The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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